EPA Reg. No. 53883-343
Vol. 1

Material Sent for Data Extraction

Reg. # 53883-343

Description: Add EPA est. site to the basic CSF

☐ Material(s) Sent to Data Extraction Contractors:

- ☐ New Stamped Label Dated ________
- ☐ Notification Dated ________
- ☒ New CSF(s) Dated 1-10-14
- ☐ Other: ________

☐ Decision #: 486993

☐ Other Action/Comments: ________

File this coversheet and attached materials in the jacket. It must be well organized and clipped together, NOT STAPLED. Then give the jacket with the coversheet and materials to staff in the Information Services Center (ISC) (Room S-4900). If a jacket is full or only available as an image, please file materials in a new jacket and bring it down to the (ISC). For further information please call 703-605-0716.

Reviewer: Banza Djapao

Phone: 305-7269 Division: RSB

Date: 1-30-14

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr Bert Volger, Ph.D.
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

JAN 2 9 2014

Subject: Product Name: Azoxystrobin 50WG
EPA Reg. No. 53883-343
Submission date: 1/10/14
Notification per PRN 98-10: Add one additional EPA establishment site to the basic CSF
Decision Number 486993

Dear Registrant:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested falls within the scope of PRN-98-10.

The basic confidential statement of formula dated 1/10/14 is "acceptable" and will be placed in the regulatory file. This basic CSF replaces the previous basic CSF on file dated 4/8/13.

If you have questions concerning this letter, please call Banza Djapao at 703-305-7269 or via email at djapao.banza@epa.gov, or you may call me at 703-308-3194.

Sincerely,

Shaja B. Joyner

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager 20
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

* Claimed confidential by submitter*

Please read instructions on reverse before comp... ...g form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460-0001	■ Registration ☐ Amendment ☐ Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
Control Solutions, Inc. /53883-343	Cynthia Giles-Parker	■ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/ Product (Name)	PM #	
Azoxystrobin 50WG	20	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (*Include ZIP Code*) Control Solutions, Inc. 5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507-1041 ☐ *Check if this is a new address*	**6. Expedited Review.** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:	

Section – II

☐ Amendment – Explain below.	☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	☐ "Me Too" Application.
■ Notification – Explain below.	■ Other – Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10, and EPA Regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the Confidential Statement of Formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C Sec. 1001 to willfully make false statements to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 & 2007-4, and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA, and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under Sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.
CSI is submitting this Notification by adding one additional EPA Establishment site to the existing basic CSF.
EMAIL: bertvolger@comcast.net

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging		Water Soluble Packaging		2. Type of Container
☐ Yes* ■ No	☐ Yes ■ No		☐ Yes ■ No		☐ Metal ■ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify): _____
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging Wt.	No. Per Container	If "Yes" Packaging Wt.	No. Per Container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
■ Label ☐ Container	1 pint to 1 gallon	■ On Label ☐ On Labeling Accompanying Product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Stenciled ☐ Paper glued ■ Other Printed; Self-adhesive

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (*Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application).*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Bert Volger, Ph.D.	Consultant for CSI	610-793-3222

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
Bert Volger	Consultant for CSI	
4. Typed Name	5. Date	
Bert Volger, Ph.D.	1-10-2014	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

Material Sent for Data Extraction

Reg. # 53883-343 (GUG)

Description: New Registration

☐ Material(s) Sent to Data Extraction Contractors:

- ☒ New Stamped Label Dated 11/26/13
- ☐ Notification Dated _____
- ☐ New CSF(s) Dated (4/8/13) 8/5/13
- ☐ Other: _____

☐ Decision #: _____

☐ Other Action/Comments: _____

_____

File this coversheet and attached materials in the jacket. It must be well organized and clipped together, NOT STAPLED. Then give the jacket with the coversheet and materials to staff in the Information Services Center (ISC) (Room S-4900). If a jacket is full or only available as an image, please file materials in a new jacket and bring it down to the (ISC). For further information please call 703-605-0716.

Reviewer: S. Hill

Phone: 703-347-8961 Division: BD

Date: 12/2/13

NEW APPLICATIONS

DATE: 04/11/13

FILE NUMBER: 53883-GUG

FEP (OPPIN ENTRY) (83) APR 11 2012
(Initial & date)

FILE ROOM: _____
(Initial & date)

SIG: _____
(Initial & date)

FILE ROOM: _____
(Initial & date)

✓ ASSIGN TO PM JO (NO DATA)

____ JACKET TO SHELF (DATA)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7504P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
53883-343	NOV 26 2013

Term of Issuance: Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Azoxystrobin 50 WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Control Solutions Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, Texas 77507-1041 Attn. Liz Tannehill

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered provided you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.

Signature of Approving Official:

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager, Team 20
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date: Nov. 26, 13

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Change the product registration number to "EPA Reg. No. 53883-343".

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

The basic CSF dated 4/8/13, revised and received on 8/5/13, is acceptable and will be added to the regulatory file for the product. A copy of the supporting product chemistry and acute toxicity reviews in enclosed for your records. A copy of label stamped "Accepted" is also enclosed. If you have any questions, please contact Shaunta Hill at 703-3437-8961 or by email at hill.shaunta@epa.gov or myself at 703-308-3194 or joyner.shaja@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager Team 20
Fungicide Branch

Enclosure:

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-XXX EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY:

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY:
This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broad-scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See **T**able 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	*pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*sargentii*	*zumi* Calocarpa

TABLE 5
Intolerant Plants[†]

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

[†]Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the

responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013 (revised & resubmitted 11/22/13)

draft label

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-XXX

EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

~~The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer.~~ Azoxystrobin ~~has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.~~

~~This pesticide~~ is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in ~~neighboring~~ areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

~~Notify~~ state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental ~~effects~~ due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

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USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following

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SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

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In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate

- When using a Qol Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For Qol mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of Qol with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of Qol-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of Qol are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Qol-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

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Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

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CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move

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Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

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- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

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For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

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DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	**Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)**	**Application Interval (days)**	**Remarks***
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades*, and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

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Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

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Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

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Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

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0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

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Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

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- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
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For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

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TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

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b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
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3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
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b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
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a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broad-scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
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c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

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Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

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Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
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Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
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Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
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Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
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Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	*pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*sargentii*	*zumi* Calocarpa

TABLE 5
Intolerant Plants[†]

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

[†]Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

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White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
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CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum*, and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
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Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

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3.5	0.11	4.6
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4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
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6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

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DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
ANDPOLLUTION PREVENTION

OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS
REGISTRATION DIVISION (7505P)

27/AUG/2013

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Acute Toxicity Review for EPA File Symbol 53883-GUG

Name of Pesticide Product:	Azoxystrobin 50 WG
EPA File Symbol:	53883-GUG
DP Barcode:	D411736
Decision No.:	477523
Action Code:	R310
PC Code:	128810 (azoxystrobin)

From: Eugenia McAndrew, Biologist
Technical Review Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

E. McAndrew

M Hasler
TOXICOLOGIST

To: Shaunta Hill, RM Team 20
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Applicant: Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Road
Pasadena, TX 77507

FORMULATION FROM LABEL:

Active Ingredient(s):	% by wt.
Azoxystrobin	50.0
Other Ingredient(s):	50.0
Total:	100.0%

ACTION REQUESTED: The Risk Manager requests a review of acute toxicity data submitted to support registration of the proposed product, EPA File Symbol 53883-GUG.

BACKGROUND: Control Solutions, Inc. has submitted five acute toxicity studies (MRID Nos. 490993-09, -10, -12, -13 and -14) to support the registration of the proposed product, Azoxystrobin 50 WG, EPA File Symbol 53883-GUG. The submission also includes a basic CSF dated April 8, 2013 which was accepted by the TRB Product Chemistry Team (Mathur; D411686; EPA File Symbol 53883-GUG; 06/AUG/2103).

The registrant did not submit an acute inhalation toxicity study but instead is requesting a waiver in a study titled "Request for a Waiver from the Registration Requirements for an Acute Inhalation Study in Rats" (MRID 49099311). The rationale for the waiver is presented as follows:

> Azoxystrobin 50 WG is an end-use product (EP) formulated as a coarse, pellet-like granule containing 50% azoxystrobin or 0.5 lb. active ingredient per product. Azoxystrobin 50 WG consists of relatively large particles. It has been demonstrated that > 99.9% of particles by mass are > 75 μm. The wet sieve test (CIPAC MT185) and the dry sieve test (CIPAC MT170) showed that the residue on the 75 μm sieve is ≤ 0.044% (Product Chemistry Report; Volume 3 of 14 as part of this submission). The mean of gravimetric collected dust is 2.28 mg (<0.01% of the weighted sample). The Dustiness Test (CIPAC MT171) determined that the product is considered nearly dust-free (Vol. 3 of 14).
>
> In view of the requirement for an acute inhalation study, the test article should achieve a respirable particle size with a Mass Median Aerodynamic Diameter (MMAD) of < 4 μm. It has been demonstrated that the product consists of large, non-inhalable particles (> 99.9% with MMAD > 75 μm) which are resistant to attrition (no measureable dust).
>
> In addition, it should be noted that the active ingredient, azoxystrobin, is considered a low-volatility product with a vapor pressure of 1.1×10^{-10} PA (1.1×10^{-10} mm HG) at 20^0C.
>
> Based on the very limited potential exposure resulting from the insignificant amount of inhalable particles and the product's very low acute toxicity, it can be concluded that this waiver request for the requirement of an acute inhalation study in rats for Azoxystrobin 50 WG (OPPTS #870.1300) is justified and should be granted.

GLP: Yes

DEVIATIONS: None

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. TRB agrees with the registrant's rationale for a waiver from the requirement for an acute inhalation toxicity study. The waiver is granted.

2. The acute oral, acute dermal, primary eye irritation, primary dermal irritation and dermal sensitization studies are classified as acceptable.

LABELING:

PRODUCT ID #: 053883-00343

PRODUCT NAME: Azoxystrobin 50 WG

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

SIGNAL WORD: CAUTION

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals:

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. [Wear protective eyewear.]* Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves.

*[Protective eyewear may be specified, if appropriate.]

First Aid:

If swallowed:
-Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
-Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
-Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
-Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin:
-Take off contaminated clothing.
-Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
-Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
-Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
-Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
-Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-xxx-xxxx for emergency medical treatment information.

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

Product Reg. No.: 53883-GUG
Product Name: Azoxystrobin

1. DP BARCODE: 411736				
2. PC CODE: 128810				
3. CURRENT DATE: August 27,2013				
4. TEST MATERIAL: MCW 403 500 WDG (Azoxystrobin) [Batch # 34-270906-01; 51.7% Azoxystrobin 50; white /beige granules)				
Study/Species/Lab Study # /Date	**MRID**	**Results**	**Tox Cat**	**Core Grade**
Acute oral toxicity / rat Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hamburg, Germany/ Study # 21683/September 5, 2007 OCSPP 870.1100; OECD 425	49099309	LD_{50} Females > 2000 mg/kg 5 females tested at limit dose of 2000 mg/kg test item was suspended in 0.8% hydroxy-propylmethylcellulose gel; all animals survived; no clinical signs; body weight gains; no pathological findings at necropsy	III	A
Acute dermal toxicity / rat Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hamburg, Germany/ Study # 21659/September 5, 2007 OCSPP 870.1200; OECD 402	49099310	LD_{50} > 2000 mg/kg (both sexes) test item was suspended in water for injection; all animals survived; no clinical signs or dermal irritation; body weight gains; no pathological findings at necropsy	III	A
Acute inhalation toxicity / rat Control Solutions, Inc. Study # CSI 130322/March 28, 2013 OCSPP 870.1300; OECD 403	49099311	Waiver request; waiver granted	-	W
Primary eye irritation / rabbit Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hamburg, Germany/ Study # 21662/August 7, 2007 OCSPP 870.2400; OECD 405	49099312	3 males tested 100 mg of fine ground test item was administered to each eye; corneal opacity in 3/3 eyes at one hour; the corneal opacity resolved in 2 eyes by 24 hrs and in all eyes by 72 hrs; no positive scores for conjunctivitis but grade 1 for	III	A

		conjunctival redness in all eyes at 1 and 24 hrs; all eyes free of irritation by 72 hrs		
Primary dermal irritation / rabbit Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hamburg, Germany/ Study # 21661/August 8, 2007 OCSPP 870.2500; OECD 404	49099313	3 males tested 1 or 2 g of test item were mixed with 0.5 or 1 mL of water for injection and 500 mg of test item was applied as a paste PDI = 0.0 no irritation observed	IV	A
Dermal sensitization/guinea pig Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hamburg, Germany/ Study # 21730/October 15, 2007 OCSPP 870.2600; OECD 406	49099314	Negative test item was suspended in water for injection for induction and challenge; appropriate positive control provided	--	A

Core Grade Key: A =Acceptable, S = Supplementary, W = Waived, U = Unacceptable, D = Data Gap

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (7505P)

DP BARCODE No.: D411686, D413653; **FILE SYMBOL No.**: 53883-GUG; **PRODUCT NAME**: Azoxystrobin 50WG; **DECISION No.**:477523; **PC Code(s)**:128810; **ACTION CODE**: R310; **FOOD Use**: No

DATE OUT: August 6, 2013

SUBJECT: End Use Product Chemistry Review
Product Name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG

FROM: Shyam Mathur
Product Chemistry Team Leader
Technical Review Branch/RD (7505P)

S Mathur 8-6-13 JCR

TO: Shaunta Hill, Team RM 20
Fungicide Branch / RD (7505P)

Company Name: Control Solutions Incorporation
Formulation Type: Fungicide (Water Dispersible Granules)

INTRODUCTION:

Control Solution Incorporation (CSI) has submitted an application for the registration of the new end use product "Azoxystrobin 50 WG". The registrant has submitted a CSF for basic formulation (dated April 8, 2013) along with the product label. In support of the registration application, the registrant has submitted 830 series group A and group B product chemistry data with MRID Nos. 490993-01 to 490993-08. TRB has been asked to determine the acceptability of the proposed basic CSF and the supporting product chemistry data.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

1. Name of Active Ingredient(s): Azoxystrobin (50.0%)

2. Has the registrant claimed substantial similarity to a registered product?

   [ ] Yes; [X] No; [ ] NA; if yes, give the registration number of the cited product.

   Reg. No.

3. All of the source materials of the active ingredient are derived from registered sources: [X] Yes [ ] No

4. All inert ingredients have been screened by IIAB and found to be approved for the proposed labeled Uses: [X] Yes; [ ] No

5. Confidential Statement of Formula(s):

[X] Proposed Basic - Dated: 04-08-2013

[ ] Proposed Alternate CSF – All Dated: ; Re-submitted – Dated: NA

Alternate CSF(s) complies with 40CFR§152.43: [ ] Yes; [ ] No; [X] NA

6. Product label

a. Ingredient statement: Nominal concentration of AI listed on CSF(s) concurs with product label (PR Notice 91-2).
[X] Yes; [ ] No; if not, explain below:

Is the sub statement in compliance with PR Notice 97-6 (inert ingredient vs other ingredient)
[X] Yes; [ ] No; if not, explain below:

Metallic equivalent:	[ ] Yes	[X] NA
Soluble arsenic:	[ ] Yes	[X] NA
Isomeric ratios:	[ ] Yes	[X] NA
Acid Equivalent:	[ ] Yes	[X] NA

b. Health related sub statements: Product contains?

Petroleum distillate at > 10%:	[ ] Yes	[ ] No	[X] NA
Methanol at > 4%:	[ ] Yes	[ ] No	[X] NA
Sodium nitrate/Sodium Nitrite	[ ] Yes	[ ] No	[X] NA

c. Physical chemical hazard statement: Product label requires a statement per 40 CFR §156.78 for flammability, explosive potential or electric insulator breakdown?
[ ] Yes; [X] No

Is the sub statement in compliance with PR Notice 98-6 (Total Release Fogger)?
[ ] Yes; [ ] No; [X] NA; if not, explain below

d. Label requires an additional Storage and Disposal statement:
[ ] Yes; [X] No; if yes explain below:

DP BARCODE No.: D411686, D413653; **FILE SYMBOL No.**: 53883-GUG; **PRODUCT NAME**: Azoxystrobin 50WG; **DECISION No.**:477523; **PC Code(s)**:128810; **ACTION CODE**: R310; **FOOD Use**: No

7. Group **A**: Product Chemistry Data

TRB's determination of the acceptability for the proposed product is listed in the tables below.

Guideline No.	Study Title		Data submitted		TRB's Assessment of Data	MRID Nos.
			Yes	No		
830.1550	Product Identity & Composition		X		A	490993-01
830.1600	Description of materials used to produce the product		X		A	490993-01
830.1650	Description of formulation process		X		A	490993-01
830.1670	Discussion on the formation of impurities		X		A	490993-01
830.1700	Preliminary analysis				NA	
830.1750	Certified limits (158.350)	Standard certified limits	X		A	Basic CSF dated 04-08-2013
		Proposed Limits				
		Justification for wider limits				
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method		X		A	490993-01 490993-02

A = Acceptance, N = Not Acceptable, G = Data Gap, W = Waiver Request, I = In Progress, NA = Not Applicable; U = Upgradeable.

8. Group **B:**

Guideline No.	Study Title	Value or Qualitative Description	TRB's Assessment of Data	MRID Nos.
830.6302-6303	Physical State	Solid (Granular) at 21°C	A	490993-03
830.6315	Flammability	Not highly flammable	A	490993-05
830.6316	Explodability	Not potentially explosive	A	490993-06
830.7000	pH	9.7 @25°C	A	490993-03
830.7300	Density	Pour = 0.59 g/L @ 25°C Tap = 0.644 g/L @ 25°C	A	490993-08

A = Acceptance, N = Not Acceptable, G = Data Gap, W = Waiver request, NA = Not applicable, I = In progress; U = Upgradeable.

830.6314: Oxidation/reduction (MRID Nos.: 491637-01 & 490993-04)

The test substance was found to be compatible with water, monoammonium phosphate, iron powder and kerosene. However, the test substance was incompatible with 10% potassium permanganate solution.

According to the results of the cellulose test (MRID No. 490993-04) the test substance was not considered to be an oxidizing substance.

830.6317 (2 years storage stability) and 830.6320 (corrosion characteristics) (MRID No. 490993-07)

The test substance was found to be stable for two years when stored in commercial containers at room temperature (20°C) and did not show any signs of corrosion on the containers.

DP BARCODE No.: D411686, D413653; **FILE SYMBOL No.**: 53883-GUG; **PRODUCT NAME**: Azoxystrobin 50WG; **DECISION No.**:477523; **PC Code(s)**:128810; **ACTION CODE**: R310; **FOOD Use**: No

CONCLUSIONS:

The TRB has reviewed the product chemistry data submitted for the proposed end-use product and has concluded that:

1. The proposed CSF for basic formulation (dated 4-08-2013) is found to be acceptable.

2. The data submitted corresponding to guidelines 830.1550 (product identity & composition), 830.1600 (description of materials used to produce the product), 830.1650 (description of formulation process), 830.1670 (description of formation of impurities), 830.1750 (certified limits) and 830.1800 (enforcement analytical method) are acceptable.

3. The product chemistry data submitted corresponding to guidelines 830.6302 (color), 830.6303 (physical state), 830.6304 (odor), 830.6314 (oxidation/reduction), 830.6315 (flammability), 830.6316 (explodability), 830.6317 (2 years storage stability), 830.6320 (corrosion characteristics), 830.7000 (pH), and 830.7300 (density) are acceptable.

4. The proposed label was screened as it pertains to the product chemistry requirements. The final review of the proposed label and uses are the purview of the RM team

5. Since the test substance was found to be incompatible with 10% potassium permanganate, the registrant is recommended to add the following warning on the product label under "Physical-Chemical Hazards":

"Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur"

(Master Label)

NOV 2 0 2013
S# 943916

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-XXX EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees. Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following

application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo Qol Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended Qol Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (Qol) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a Qol Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For Qol mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of Qol with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of Qol-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of Qol are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of Qol-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate

range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation
To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move

irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoysiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.
0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	**Use Rates and Remarks**	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa*, *E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz./100 gal of water as a drench OR 1-2 pints per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broad-scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7
Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*
Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*
Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.
Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	*pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*sargentii*	*zumi* Calocarpa

TABLE 5
Intolerant Plants[†]

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.

[†]Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum, P. tuberculatum,* and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc. election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013 (revised & resubmitted 11/20/13)

Hill, Shaunta

From: Bert Volger [bertvolger@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2013 2:10 PM
To: Hill, Shaunta
Cc: 'Rami Soufi'; 'Liz Tannehill'
Subject: RE: Pending application Decision # 477523 (Azoxystrobin 50WG - 53883-GUG) Label deficiency
Attachments: 053833-00GUA.20131120b.Azoxystrobin 50 WG-Master label(proposed 4-8-2013, revised 11-20-2013)-clean version.pdf; 053883-00343 20130408a.Azoxystrobin 50WG Master label-initial label EPA cmts.pdf; 000100-01093-20110728 Heritage label EPA July 2011.pdf

S# 943916

Hi Shauna,

Since Anne left CSI, I was asked by CSI's new Regulatory Manager, Liz Tannehill (cc), to provide you with the updated proposed label for the pending, subject product application (s.att. as pdf file). This label file has all your changes incorporated, except one: In one of your comments, you asked us to specify the container size (Azoxystrobin 50 WG Conversion Chart –starting on page 26 of your file). This particular chart is the same chart as our competitor's label (see attached Heritage Label -EPA Reg. No. 100-1093; page 59 to 60 of 90). As you can see, it is just a conversion table and not a pot size chart, as noted in your file. If you need to talk directly to CSI concerning this particular note, please contact Liz at ltannehill@controlsolutionsinc.com or by phone at 281-892-2532. For your reference, I also attached your provided label file with the changes highlighted.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Thanks,
Bert

Ceres International LLC
1087 Heartsease Drive
West Chester, PA 19382
Ph. 610-793-3222
bertvolger@ceresinternational.com

From: Hill, Shaunta [mailto:Hill.Shaunta@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 18, 2013 11:50 AM
To: Anne Turnbough
Subject: Pending application Decision # 477523 (Azoxystrobin 50% - 53883-GUG) Label deficiency

Anne Turnbough
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Hello Anne,
The Agency has concluded its primary review of the subject application. With regard to the proposed labeling, a number of changes are need. Please reference the attached pdf file which lists the necessary corrections. Your review and response to this request by Nov 20, 2013 would be appreciated.

Please note that you may send the revised labeling to me by reply email. Please provide the label in pdf format and with the naming convention as outline in the attached file "Naming e-labels". (Please include the current date within file name format.)

If you have any questions, please let me know.
Thank you

Regards,
****

Shaunta Hill, Ph. D
U.S. EPA :Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Registration Division/Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (7504P)
Washington, DC 20460

Tel: 703.347.8961 I Fax: 703.305.6920
E-mail: hill.shaunta@epa.gov
URL Address: www.epa.gov/pesticides

EPA cmts 11/18/13

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-xxx EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. ~~Wear the label-prescribed protective clothing and eyewear.~~

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Summary of Comments on 053883-00343 20130408 initial label EPA cmts.pdf

Page: 2

Number: 1 Author: S. Hill Subject: Line Date: 11/28/2013 11:40:52 AM

Number: 2 Author: S. Hill Subject: Line Date: 11/18/2013 11:42:02 AM

Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

~~Reformulation is prohibited. See elsewhere on this label for repackaging limitations.~~

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees.

Page: 3

Number: 1 Author: S. Hill Subject: Sticky Note Date: 9/19/2013 3:43:36 PM -04'00'
Add the heading "Physical or Chemical Hazards" following the Environmental Hazards section.

Include the following text under the Physical or Chemical Hazards subheading:

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

Number: 2 Author: S. Hill Subject: Line Date: 11/18/2013 12:40:46 PM

Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application.
Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc.
Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.
Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.
Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at

one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.

Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia spp.)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium spp.)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application

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Number: 1 Author: S. Hill Subject: Sticky Note Date: 9/23/2013 1:51:51 PM -04'00'
Repeat the table headers

			interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summar Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.

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0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a

"rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.
Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinutatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28

	days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		

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a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broad-scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

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Clarify thias a spray solution every 7-28 days"e application for a, b, and c.
as "Apply 0.1-0.5 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR -1-2 pts/sq ft

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Clarify the application for a, b, and c.
as "Apply 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gal of water as a drench OR -1-2 pts/sq ft as a spray solution every 7-28 days"

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3

Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7

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Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7

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Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impaliens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*

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Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*

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Repeat the table headers

Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga helerophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*

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Repeat the table headers

Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.

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Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

†Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	*pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	island	Red Jade	Willams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*sargentii*	*zumi* Calocarpa

TABLE 5
Intolerant Plants†

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species

†Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

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Repeat the table headers

Number: 2 Author: S. Hill Subject: Sticky Note Date: 11/18/2013 12:27:11 PM
Add Privet/ Ligustrum spp. to the common name/botanical name listing

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers Including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum,*	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and

	P. tuberculatum, and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)		placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1

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Repeat the table headers

Number: 2 Author: S. Hill Subject: Sticky Note Date: 11/18/2013 9:50:42 AM
Specify container size for this conversion chart

5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

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Repeat the table headers

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc election, the replacement of product.

File name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG - Master label proposed 4-8-2013

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Peslicide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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DATA MATRIX

Date: June 25, 2013	EPA Reg No./File Symbol: 53883-GUG	Page 1 of 3
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) 5903 Genoa Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507	Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG	

Ingredients: Azoxystrobin

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
61-1/ 830.1550	Product Identity and Composition	49099301	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
61-2/ 830.1600 & 830.1620	Beginning Materials and Manufacturing Process	49099301	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
61-3/ 830.1670	Discussion of the Formation of Impurities	49099301	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
62-1/ 830.1700	Preliminary Analysis	N/A			Not required for end-use product
62-2/ 830.1750	Certified Limits	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	See submitted CSF
62-3/ 830.1800	Enforcement Analytical Method	49099302	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
63-2/ 830.6302	Color	49099303	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
63-3/ 830.6303	Physical State	49099303	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
63-4/ 830.6304	Odor	49099303	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
63-5/ 830.7200	Melting Point	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-7/ 830.7300	Density	49099303	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	

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Date: June 25, 2013	EPA Reg No./File Symbol: 53883-GUG	Page 2 of 3
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) 5903 Genoa Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507	Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG	
Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
63-8/ 830.7840	Solubility-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-9/ 830.7950	Vapor Pressure-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-10/ 830.7370	Dissociation Constant-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-11/ 830.7550	Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-12/ 830.7000	pH	49099303	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
63-13/ 830.6313	Stability	N/A			Not required for this end-use product
63-14 830.6314	Oxidation/Reduction	N/A		OWN	Submitted with subject application
63.15/ 830.6315	Flammability/ Flash Point	49099305	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
63-16/ 830.6316	Explodability	49099306	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
63-17/ 830.6317	Storage Stability	49099307	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
63-18/ 830.7100	Viscosity	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-19/ 830.6319	Miscibility	N/A			Not required as this product is being diluted in water, not intended to be mixed and applied in petroleum solvents
63-20/ 830.6320	Corrosion Characteristics	49099307	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	

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DATA MATRIX

Date: June 25, 2013	EPA Reg No./File Symbol: 53883-GUG	Page 3 of 3
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) 5903 Genoa Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507	Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG	
Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
81-1/ 870.1100	Acute Oral Toxicity - Rat	49099309	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
81-2/ 870.1200	Acute Dermal Toxicity-Rabbit	49099310	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
81-3/ 870.1300	Acute Inhalation Toxicity-Rat	49099311	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
81-4/ 870.2400	Primary Eye Irritation-Rabbit	49099312	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
81-5/ 870.2500	Primary Dermal Irritation-Rabbit	49099313	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
81-6/ 870.2600	Dermal Sensitization in Guinea Pigs	49099314	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	

Signature: Anne M Turnbough	Name and Title: Anne Turnbough, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs Control Solutions, Inc.	Date: June 25, 2013

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Date: June 25, 2013

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Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI)
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG

Ingredients: Azoxystrobin

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for end-use product
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	See submitted CSF
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	

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Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		OWN	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required as this product is being diluted in water, not intended to be mixed and applied in petroleum solvents
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	

Form Approved OMB No. 2070-0060

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M Street, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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DATA MATRIX

Date: June 25, 2013	EPA Reg No./File Symbol: 53883-GUG	Page 3 of 3
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) 5903 Genoa Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507	Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG	
Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	

Signature: Anne M Turnbough	Name and Title: Anne Turnbough, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs Control Solutions, Inc.	Date: June 25, 2013

EPA Form 8570-35 (9-97) Electronic and Paper versions available. Submit only Paper version.

Public File Copy

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 09, 2013

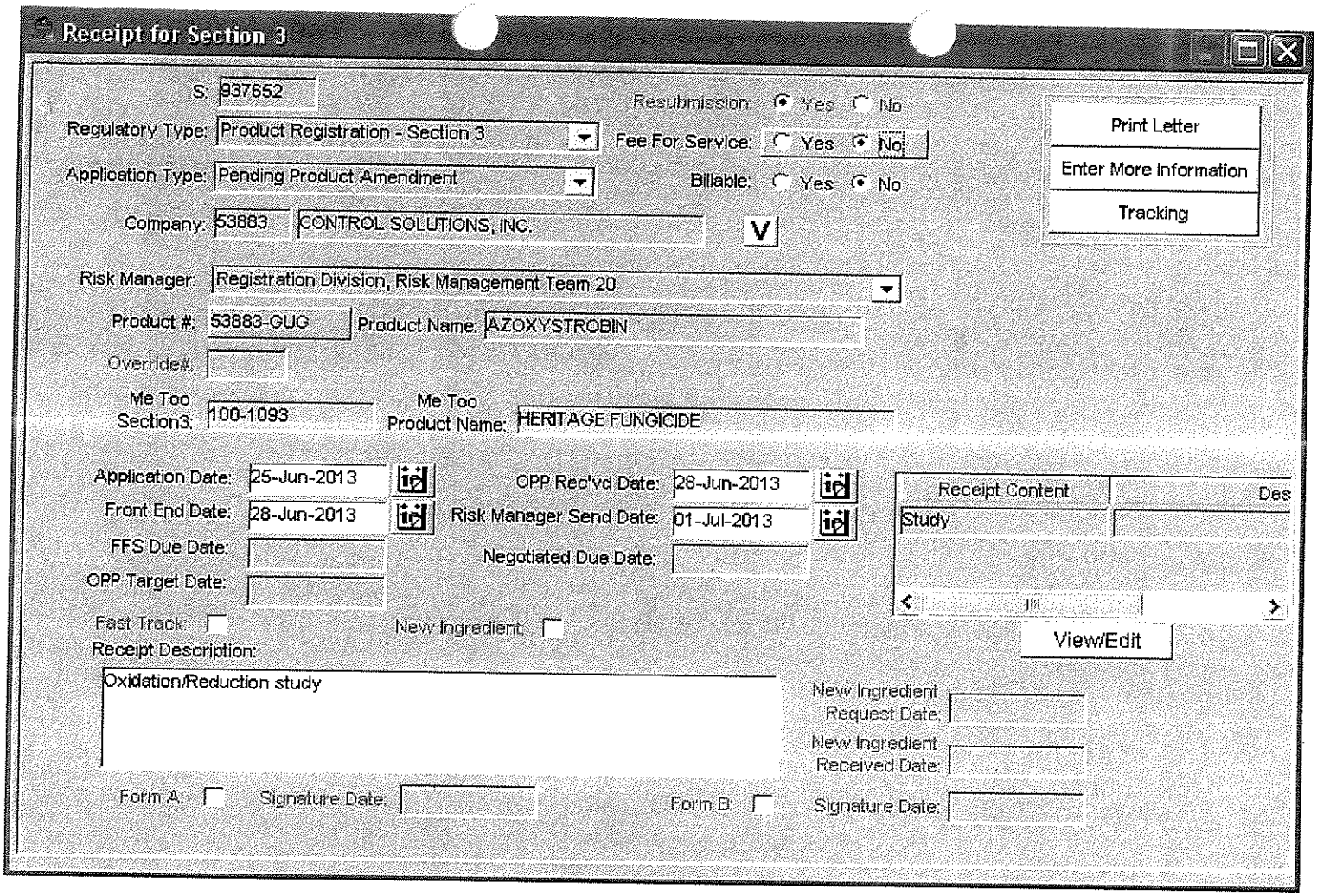
OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.
5903 GENOA-RED BLUFF ROAD
PASADENA, TX 77507-1041

Report of Analysis for Compliance with PR Notice 11-03

Thank you for your submittal of 28-JUN-13. Our staff has completed a preliminary analysis of the material. The results are provided as follows:

Your submittal was found to be in full compliance with the standards for submission of data contained in PR Notice 11-03. A copy of your bibliography is enclosed, annotated with Master Record ID's (MRIDs) assigned to each document submitted. Please use these numbers in all future references to these documents. Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions concerning this data submission, please raise them with the cognizant Product Manager, to whom the data have been released.


Receipt for Section 3
S: 937652
Resubmission: Yes No
Regulatory Type: Product Registration - Section 3
Fee For Service: Yes No
Application Type: Pending Product Amendment
Billable: Yes No
Print Letter
Enter More Information
Tracking
Company: 53883 CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Risk Manager: Registration Division, Risk Management Team 20
Product #: 53883-GUG
Product Name: AZOXYSTROBIN
Override#:
Me Too Section3: 100-1093
Me Too Product Name: HERITAGE FUNGICIDE
Application Date: 25-Jun-2013
OPP Rec'vd Date: 28-Jun-2013
Front End Date: 28-Jun-2013
Risk Manager Send Date: 01-Jul-2013
FFS Due Date:
Negotiated Due Date:
OPP Target Date:
Receipt Content
Des
Study
Fast Track:
New Ingredient:
View/Edit
Receipt Description:
Oxidation/Reduction study
New Ingredient Request Date:
New Ingredient Received Date:
Form A:
Signature Date:
Form B:
Signature Date:

* Claimed confidential by submitter*

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SUBMITTED STUDIES

Name and Address of Submitter: Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Rd.
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Product(s): Azoxystrobin 50WG

EPA Registration No: 53883-GUG

Purpose of Submission: Submission of data in response to Agency's deficiency letter dated 6-13-2013

Date of Submission: June 25, 2013

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
1 of 1	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Oxidation/Reduction: Chemical Incompatibility of MCW 403500 WDG	S13-03765	830.6314	**49163701**

Hill, Shaunta

From: Hill, Shaunta
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2013 1:16 PM
To: 'Anne Turnbough'; Bert Volger (bertvolger@comcast.net)
Cc: Joyner, Shaja
Subject: RE: Azoxystrobin 50% / PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523

Hello Anne,
Thank you for the reply.
Please prepare the study for formal submission per 11-3 guidelines and submit it along with a cover letter referring the 10-day letter issued on 6/13/13. You should also provide a revised data matrix. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Regards,
****
Shaunta Hill, Ph. D
U.S. EPA :Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Registration Division/Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (7504P)
Washington, DC 20460

Tel: 703.347.8961 | Fax: 703.305.6920
E-mail: hill.shaunta@epa.gov
URL Address: www.epa.gov/pesticides

Anne's replacement per call 11/19/13 w/ Liz
LT ANNEHILL@controlsolutionsinc.com

From: Anne Turnbough [mailto:aturnbough@ControlSolutionsInc.com]
Sent: Monday, June 24, 2013 10:13 AM
To: Hill, Shaunta
Cc: Giles-Parker, Cynthia; Bert Volger (bertvolger@comcast.net); Anne Turnbough
Subject: Azoxystrobin 50% / PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523

Shaunta,
Please see the final report for OPPTS 830.6314 as requested by EPA in attached decision # 477523.
Please let me know if I should submit any additional information.

Thank you so much for taking our call this morning on the Azoxystrobin technical submission and we will provide a response to you and Shyam tomorrow.
Happy Monday,
Anne

Anne Turnbough Ph.D.
Director of Regulatory | Regulatory Affairs

Control Solutions Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff, Pasadena, Texas, 77507, USA
Tel. +1-281-892-2532 | Fax. +1-281-892-2501 | Mobile. +1 713-8516076
aturnbough@controlsolutionsinc.com | www.controlsolutionsinc.com | www.ma-industries.com

Anne

From: Hill, Shaunta [mailto:Hill.Shaunta@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, June 19, 2013 3:42 PM
To: Anne Turnbough
Cc: Giles-Parker, Cynthia
Subject: RE: PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523

Hello Anne,
The timeframe for responding may not be extended. If the data cannot be submitted within the required 10 days, you have the option to withdraw the application.

Regards,
****
Shaunta Hill, Ph. D
U.S. EPA :Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Registration Division/Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (7504P)
Washington, DC 20460

Tel: 703.347.8961 l Fax: 703.305.6920
E-mail: hill.shaunta@epa.gov
URL Address: www.epa.gov/pesticides

From: Anne Turnbough [mailto:aturnbough@ControlSolutionsInc.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 19, 2013 2:43 PM
To: Hill, Shaunta
Cc: Anne Turnbough; Giles-Parker, Cynthia
Subject: FW: PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523

Shaunta,
I wanted to send you a quick response to the attached data deficiency on CSI pending submission 53883-GUG.

Yes, it appears the study was developed only for the EU guidelines. My colleagues in Israel have requested the study to be repeated using EPA guidelines . The study will be complete in a few weeks and we can send draft report as we await final report.
Could we extend the response to furnish you with this data for 14 days ?

Let me know your thoughts ?

Anne

Anne Turnbough Ph.D.
Director of Regulatory | Regulatory Affairs

Control Solutions Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff, Pasadena, Texas, 77507, USA
Tel. +1-281-892-2532 | Fax. +1-281-892-2501 | Mobile. +1 713-8516076
aturnbough@controlsolutionsinc.com | www.controlsolutionsinc.com | www.ma-industries.com

From: Hill, Shaunta [mailto:Hill.Shaunta@epa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2013 3:17 PM
To: Anne Turnbough
Subject: PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523

Anne Turnbough
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

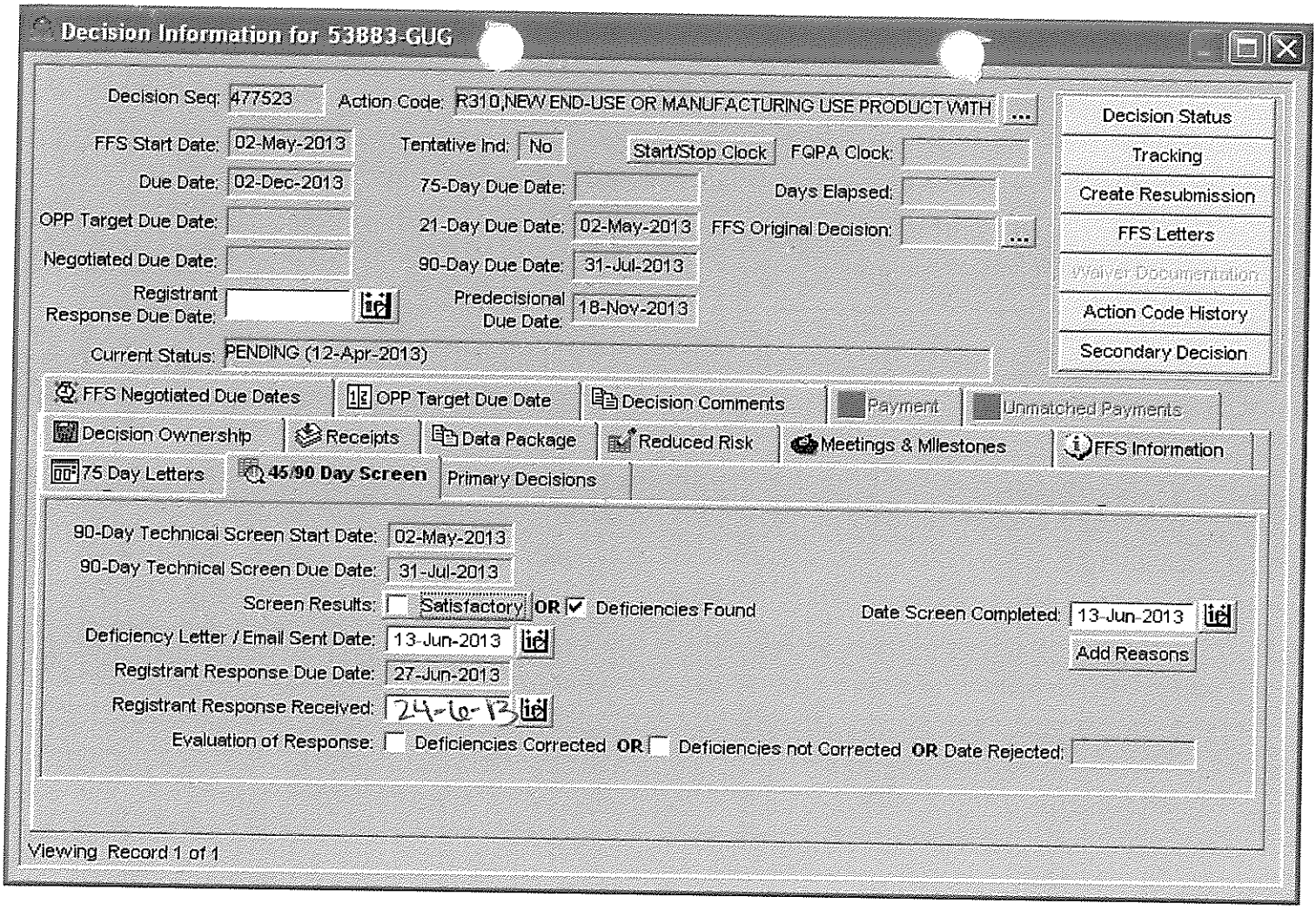
Hello Ms. Turnbough,

The Agency has started its preliminary technical screening of your application pursuant to Section 33(f)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide (FIFRA), as amended by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act. The Agency has determined that your application has not passed the preliminary technical screen and therefore is subject to rejection if the application is not corrected.

Within 10 business days of your receipt of this letter, you will need to correct your application. If you cannot correct the application [or do not respond] within 10 business days, your application will be rejected. Please reply to this email communication confirming your receipt of the attached letter. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Regards,
****
Shaunta Hill, Ph. D
U.S. EPA :Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Registration Division/Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (7504P)
Washington, DC 20460

Tel: 703.347.8961 I Fax: 703.305.6920
E-mail: hill.shaunta@epa.gov
URL Address: www.epa.gov/pesticides


Decision Information for 53883-GUG
Decision Seq: 477523
Action Code: R310,NEW END-USE OR MANUFACTURING USE PRODUCT WITH
FFS Start Date: 02-May-2013
Tentative Ind: No
Start/Stop Clock
FQPA Clock:
Due Date: 02-Dec-2013
75-Day Due Date:
Days Elapsed:
OPP Target Due Date:
21-Day Due Date: 02-May-2013
FFS Original Decision:
Negotiated Due Date:
90-Day Due Date: 31-Jul-2013
Registrant Response Due Date:
Predecisional Due Date: 18-Nov-2013
Current Status: PENDING (12-Apr-2013)
Decision Status
Tracking
Create Resubmission
FFS Letters
Waiver Documentation
Action Code History
Secondary Decision
FFS Negotiated Due Dates
OPP Target Due Date
Decision Comments
Payment
Unmatched Payments
Decision Ownership
Receipts
Data Package
Reduced Risk
Meetings & Milestones
FFS Information
75 Day Letters
45/90 Day Screen
Primary Decisions
90-Day Technical Screen Start Date: 02-May-2013
90-Day Technical Screen Due Date: 31-Jul-2013
Screen Results: Satisfactory OR Deficiencies Found
Date Screen Completed: 13-Jun-2013
Deficiency Letter / Email Sent Date: 13-Jun-2013
Add Reasons
Registrant Response Due Date: 27-Jun-2013
Registrant Response Received: 24-10-13
Evaluation of Response: Deficiencies Corrected OR Deficiencies not Corrected OR Date Rejected:
Viewing Record 1 of 1

Hill, Shaunta

From: Anne Turnbough [aturnbough@ControlSolutionsInc.com]
To: Hill, Shaunta
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2013 4:18 PM
Subject: Read: PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523

Your message

To:
Subject: PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 477523
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2013 8:18:14 PM (UTC) Monrovia, Reykjavik

was read on Thursday, June 13, 2013 8:17:51 PM (UTC) Monrovia, Reykjavik.

Hill, Shaunta

From: Hill, Shaunta
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2013 4:15 PM
To: 'aturnbough@ControlSolutionsInc.com'
Subject: FW: PRIA Technical Screen Failure Decision # 473378
Attachments: [Untitled].pdf

Anne Turnbough
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Hello Ms. Turnbough,

The Agency has started its preliminary technical screening of your application pursuant to Section 33(f)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide (FIFRA), as amended by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act. The Agency has determined that your application has not passed the preliminary technical screen and therefore is subject to rejection if the application is not corrected.

Within 10 business days of your receipt of this letter, you will need to correct your application. If you cannot correct the application [or do not respond] within 10 business days, your application will be rejected. Please reply to this email communication confirming your receipt of the attached letter. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Regards,
****
Shaunta Hill, Ph. D
U.S. EPA :Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Registration Division/Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (7504P)
Washington, DC 20460

Tel: 703.347.8961 I Fax: 703.305.6920
E-mail: hill.shaunta@epa.gov
URL Address: www.epa.gov/pesticides

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Anne Turnbough
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

JUN 13 2013

EPA File Symbol: 53883-GUG
Decision No: 477523
Application date: 4/8/13
EPA receipt date: 4/11/13

Dear Ms. Turnbough,

The Agency has completed its preliminary technical screening of your application pursuant to Section 33(f)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide (FIFRA), as amended by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act. The Agency has determined that your application has not passed the preliminary technical screen and therefore is subject to rejection if the application is not corrected. The deficiencies identified in the Agency's review are as follows.

1. The submitted oxidation/reduction information is not representative of compatibility /non-compatibility tests with common household chemical (water, KMnO4, kerosene, fire extinguisher, reducing agents, etc) per EPA guidelines. The data must be amended to reflect EPA GLN 830.6314.

In order for the review of your product to continue, you will need to correct your application to address the item(s) listed above within 10 business days of the date you received this letter. If you cannot correct the application [or do not respond] within 10 business days, your application will be rejected. At this time you could also choose to withdraw your application.

If you have questions, please contact Shaunta Hill at hill.shaunta@epa.gov or 703-347-8961.

Sincerely,

Lois Rossi

Lois Rossi
Office of Pesticide Programs

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP	Date: June 6, 2013

TO:

	(Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Signature	Date
1.	Driss Benmhend Acting Product Manager 20		6/6/13
2.	Cynthia Giles-Parker Branch Chief, FB	CGP	6/12/13
3.	Lois Rossi Division Director, RD		6/13/13
4.			
5.			

Action (s)					
x	Approval		For Clearance		Note and Return
	As Requested		For Concurrence		Per Conversation
x	Circulate		For Correction		Prepare Reply
	Comment		For Your Information		See Me
	Coordination		Investigate		Signature
	File		Justify		

REMARKS

PRIA technical screen deficiency letter

Technical Screen due date: 7/31/13. Application details: R310

Application deficiencies:

- The submitted oxidation/reduction information is not per EPA GLN 830.6314. Information is needed to determine any applicable hazard statements for the product.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.

FROM: *(Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)*	Room No.– Bldg.
	S-7325 - Potomac Yard
Shaunta Hill, OPP/FB One Potomac Yard/EPA 7505P	Phone No.
	(703) 347-8961

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460
OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (7505P)

SUB DP BARCODE: 411904; **PARENT DP BARCODE No.:** D411686; **FILE SYMBOL No.:** 53883-GUG (screen); **PRODUCT NAME:** Azoxystrobin 50WG; **DECISION No.:** 477523; **PC Code(s):** 128810; **ACTION CODE:** R310; **FOOD Use:** No

DATE OUT: May 20, 2013

SUBJECT: Completeness check Screening for EP

Product Name: Azoxystrobin 50WG

FROM: Shyam Mathur,
Product Chemistry Team Leader
Technical Review Branch/RD (7505P)

5/20/13

TO: Shaunta Hill / William Cutchin, PM 20
Fungicide Branch / RD (7505P)

Company Name: Control solutions Incorporation
Formulation Type: Fungicide

Results of completeness check screen of Azoxystrobin 50WG

File No./ Reg. No	Product Name	Group A Data Submitted		Group B Data Submitted		CSF		Label
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
53883-GUG	Azoxystrobin 50WG	+		+	+ 830.6314	+ Basic CSF (4-08-13)		Yes

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS:

1. Basic CSF (dated 04-08-2013) submitted

2. Submitted group A product chemistry data.

3. Submitted group B product chemistry data (physical-chemical properties).

830.6314 (oxidation/reduction): No studies were conducted following the USEPA guideline 830.6314, which involved the compatibility/non-compatibility tests with the commonly used household chemicals (water, $KMnO_4$, kerosene, fire extinguisher, reducing agents etc.).

Decision #: 477523
DP #: (411904)
PRIA
Parent DP #: 411686
Submission #: 933527
E-Sub #:

DATA PACKAGE BEAN SHEET

Date: 20-May-2013

COPY

* * * Registration Information * * *

Registration: 53883-GUG - AZOXYSTROBIN

Company: 53883 - CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.

Risk Manager: RM 20 - William Cutchin - (703) 305-7990 Room# PY1 S-7828

Risk Manager Reviewer: Shyam Mathur SMATHUR

Sent Date: _____ PRIA Due Date: 02-Dec-2013 Edited Due Date: _____

Type of Registration: Product Registration - Section 3

Action Desc: (R310) NEW END-USE OR MANUFACTURING USE PRODUCT WITH REGISTERED SOURC

Ingredients: 128810, Azoxystrobin(50%)

* * * Data Package Information * * *

Expedite: ○ Yes ● No Date Sent: 20-May-2013 Due Back: _____

DP Ingredient: 128810, Azoxystrobin

DP Title: _____

CSF Included: ○ Yes ● No Label Included: ○ Yes ● No Parent DP #: 411686

	Assigned To	Date In	Date Out	
Organization:	RD / TRB		20-May-2013	Last Possible Science Due Date: 02-Nov-2013
Team Name:	CHEM		20-May-2013	Science Due Date:
Reviewer Name:	Mathur, Shyam	20-May-2013	20-May-2013	Sub Data Package Due Date:
Contractor Name:				

* * * Studies Sent for Review * * *

No Studies

* * * Additional Data Package for this Decision * * *

Can be printed on its own page

* * * Data Package Instructions * * *

No Instructions

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060, 2070-0057, 2070-107, 2070-0122, 2070-0164.

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Formulator's Exemption Statement
(40 CFR § 152.85 and § 158.50)

Applicant's Name and Address:	**EPA File Symbol/Registration Number:**
Control Solutions, Inc. 5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507-1041	53883-343
	Product Name: Azoxystrobin 50 WG
	Date of Confidential Statement of Formula (*EPA Form 8570-4*): 4/15/2014 (basic CSF) 3/17/2014 (alt. CSF)

As an authorized representative of the applicant for registration of the product identified above, I certify that:

(1) This product contains the following active ingredient(s):

Azoxystrobin

(2) Of these, each active ingredient listed in paragraph (4) is present solely as the result of the use of that active ingredient in the manufacturing, formulation or repackaging another product which contains that active ingredient which is registered under FIFRA Section 3, is purchased by us from another person and meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 158.50(e)(2) or (3).

(3) Indicate by checking (A) or (B) below which paragraph applies:

■ (A) An accurate Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) (*EPA Form 8570-4*) for the above identified product is attached to this statement.
That formula statement indicates, by company name, registration number and product name the source of the active ingredient(s) listed in paragraph (1).

☐ (B) The Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) (*EPA Form 8570-4*) referenced above and on file with the EPA is complete, current, is accurate and contains the information required on the current CSF.

(4) The following active ingredients in this product qualify for the Formulator's Exemption:

Active Ingredient(s)	Source Product Name(s)	Registration Number(s)
Azoxystrobin	[redacted]	[redacted]

Signature	**Name and Title**	**Date**
Bert Volger	Bert Volger, Ph.D. Consultant for CSI	4-15-2014

EPA Form 8570-27 (Rev. 06-2004)

Product ingredient source information may be entitled to confidential treatment

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060, 2070-0057, 2070-107, 2070-0122, 2070-0164.

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Formulator's Exemption Statement
(40 CFR § 152.85 and § 158.50)

Applicant's Name and Address:	**EPA File Symbol/Registration Number:**
Control Solutions, Inc. 5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507-1041	53883-XX
	Product Name: Azoxystrobin 50WG
	Date of Confidential Statement of Formula (*EPA Form 8570-4*): 4/08/2013

As an authorized representative of the applicant for registration of the product identified above, I certify that:

(1) This product contains the following active ingredient(s):

Azoxystrobin

(2) Of these, each active ingredient listed in paragraph (4) is present solely as the result of the use of that active ingredient in the manufacturing, formulation or repackaging another product which contains that active ingredient which is registered under FIFRA Section 3, is purchased by us from another person and meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 158.50(e)(2) or (3).

(3) Indicate by checking (A) or (B) below which paragraph applies:

■ (A) An accurate Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) (*EPA Form 8570-4*) for the above identified product is attached to this statement.
That formula statement indicates, by company name, registration number and product name the source of the active ingredient(s) listed in paragraph (1).

❒ (B) The Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) (*EPA Form 8570-4*) referenced above and on file with the EPA is complete, current, is accurate and contains the information required on the current CSF.

(4) The following active ingredients in this product qualify for the Formulator's Exemption:

Active Ingredient(s)	Source Product Name(s)	Registration Number(s)
Azoxystrobin	[redacted]	[redacted]

Signature	Name and Title	Date
Anne M Turnbough	Anne Turnbough, Ph.D. Director, Regulatory Affairs	4-8-2013

EPA Form 8570-27 (Rev. 06-2004)

Product ingredient source information may be entitled to confidential treatment

Hill, Shaunta

From: Hashim, Masih
Sent: Wednesday, May 29, 2013 8:46 AM
To: Hill, Shaunta
Cc: Redden, John
Subject: FW: Screening for #53883-GUG Azoxystrobin D411736

TRB has received a package of the proposed (subject) product for acute toxicity evaluation. Initial screening shows that all documents including six tox studies, Company letter, CSF and the product label are present in the package. The package will be returned to the File Drawer today.
Tox review of each study will determine if it is acceptable in accordance with the Agency requirements. DER for this product will be issued before the (PRIA) Science due date, Nov 2, 2013.

Completion of 21-Day Content Screen

PM- 20

EPA Reg. #(File Symbol) 53883-GUG

Decision # D_____

Data package delivered to you on 5/1/12.
(date)

Jacket/Mini-jacket will be transferred to you today.
(Pick up from Document Center)

Thank you,

Registration Division's 21–Day Content Team

53883-GUG

Memorandum

Date: 04/16/13

To: PM 20, Regulatory Manager

From: Information Services Branch, ITRMD

Your receipt of this data submission is not an indication that MRIDs for the enclosed studies have been posted to OPPIN.

We expect that it will be approximately 5 days from the above date before the study-level data is available in OPPIN.

If you have any questions about this process, please contact Teresa Downs (305-5363).

This is a:
- ☒ fully accepted submission
- ☐ partially accepted submission
- ☐ rejected submission

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

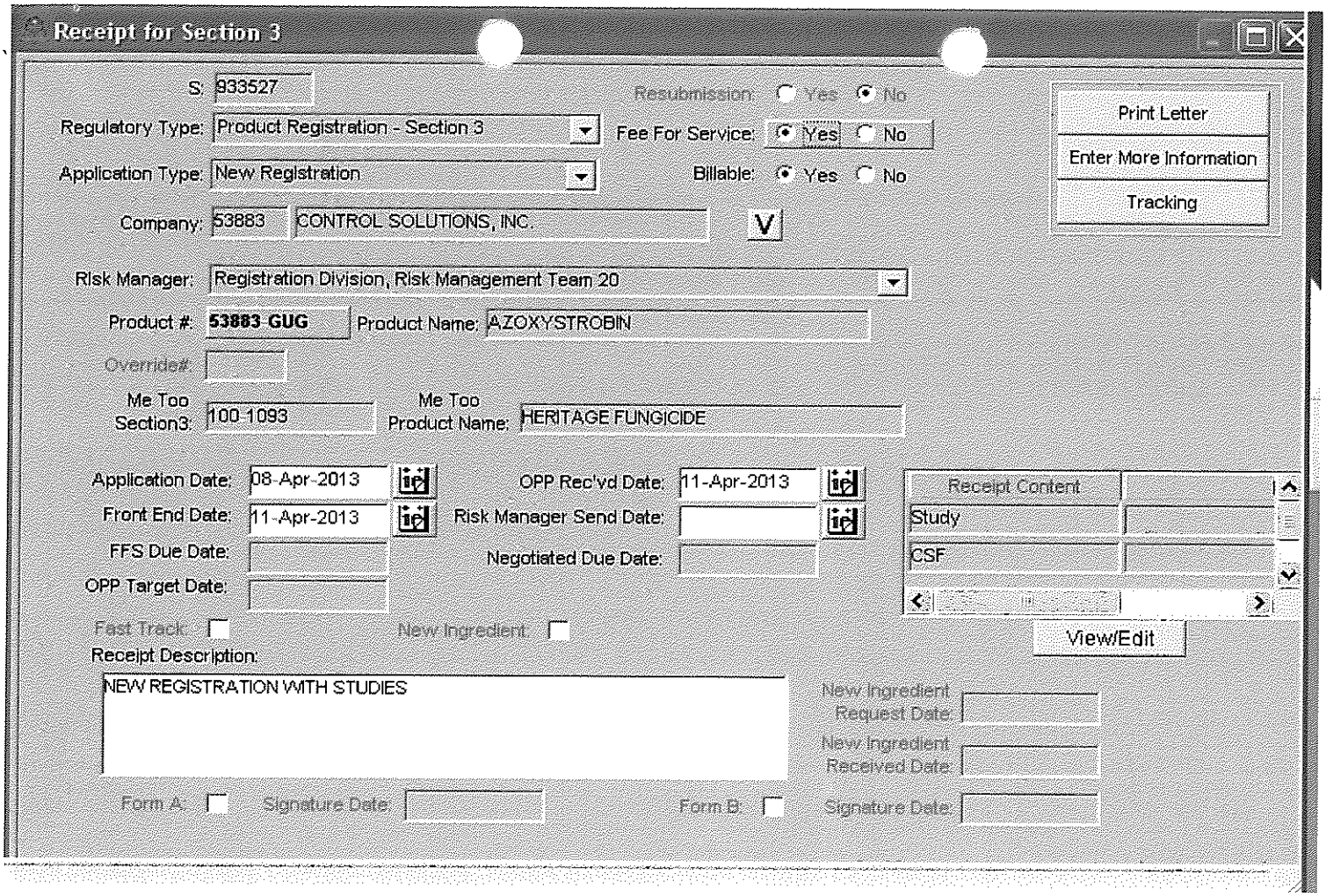
April 16, 2013

CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.
5903 GENOA-RED BLUFF ROAD
PASADENA, TX 77507-1041

Report of Analysis for Compliance with PR Notice 11-03

Thank you for your submittal of 11-APR-13. Our staff has completed a preliminary analysis of the material. The results are provided as follows:

Your submittal was found to be in full compliance with the standards for submission of data contained in PR Notice 11-03. A copy of your bibliography is enclosed, annotated with Master Record ID's (MRIDs) assigned to each document submitted. Please use these numbers in all future references to these documents. Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions concerning this data submission, please raise them with the cognizant Product Manager, to whom the data have been released.


Receipt for Section 3
S: 933527
Resubmission: Yes No
Regulatory Type: Product Registration - Section 3
Fee For Service: Yes No
Application Type: New Registration
Billable: Yes No
Company: 53883 CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Print Letter
Enter More Information
Tracking
Risk Manager: Registration Division, Risk Management Team 20
Product #: 53883 GUG
Product Name: AZOXYSTROBIN
Override#:
Me Too Section3: 100-1093
Me Too Product Name: HERITAGE FUNGICIDE
Application Date: 08-Apr-2013
OPP Rec'vd Date: 11-Apr-2013
Front End Date: 11-Apr-2013
Risk Manager Send Date:
FFS Due Date:
Negotiated Due Date:
OPP Target Date:
Receipt Content
Study
CSF
Fast Track:
New Ingredient:
View/Edit
Receipt Description:
NEW REGISTRATION WITH STUDIES
New Ingredient Request Date:
New Ingredient Received Date:
Form A:
Signature Date:
Form B:
Signature Date:

Pages 186-188 Claimed confidential by submitter

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SUBMITTED STUDIES

Name and Address of Submitter: Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Rd.
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Product(s): Azoxystrobin 50WG

EPA Registration No: 53883-to be assigned

Purpose of Submission: Submission of data in support of the application for a new end-use formulation of existing registered sources.

Date of Submission: April 8, 2013

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
1 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Product Identity and Composition (Group A Data) Summary of Physical and Chemical Properties (Group B data)	Ceres 130402	830.1550, 830.1600, 830.1650, 830.1670, 830.1700, 830.1750, 830.1800 & 830.1900 and 830.6302 through 830.7950	49099301
2 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Development and Validation of an analytical Method for the Determination of Azoxystrobin in the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG	Eurofins 20071255/01-PCVE	830.1800	49099302

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
3 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Physico-chemical Properties of the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG including appearance, color, odor, pH, free acidity or alkalinity, wettability, persistant foaming, dispersibility, suspensibility, wet sieving, dry sieve analysis, dustiness, and attrition characteristics	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCFO	830.6302 through 830.7520	49099303
4 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Oxidizing Properties (solids) of the formulation MCW 403 500 WDG	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCOP	830.6314	49099304
5 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Flammability (solids) of the Formulation MCW 404 500 WDG	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCFS	830.6315	49099305
6 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Explosive Properties of the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG	Siemens 20070631.01	830.6316	49099306
7 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Physico-chemical Properties of the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG over 2 years at 20°C (Storage Stability)	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCTY	830.6317	49099307
8 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Pour and Tap Density of MCW 403 500 WDG	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCTD	830.7300	49099308
9 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Oral Toxicity Study of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rats	LPT #21683	870.1100	49099309
10 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Dermal Toxicity Study of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rats	LPT #21659	870.1200	49099310
11 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Request for a waiver from the Registration Requirements for an Acute Inhalation Study in Rats	CSI #130328	870.1300	49099311

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
12 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion Test of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rabbits	LPT #21662	870.2400	49099312
13 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion Test of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rabbits	LPT #21661	870.2500	49099313
14 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Skin Sensitization Test of MCW 403 500 WDG in Guinea Pigs (Buehler Method)	LPT #21730	870.2600	49099314

21-Day Screen Completed by Contractor

21-Day Expires on 5/2/13

Jacket # 53883-GUG
MRID# 490993

Content Screen: Recommend to Pass/Fail

11-3 Review: Pass/Fail/NA

Overall Status: Recommend to Pass/Fail

Transfer This Jacket to:

Steve Schaible

20

PRIA 3 – 21 Day Content Screen Review Worksheet

(EPA/OPP Use Only)

September 2012

21 Day Screen Start Date: 4/11/13

Experts In-Processing Signature: mp Date 4/11

Fee Paid: Yes ✓

Division management contacted on issues No ____ Yes ____ Date ____

EPA Reg. Number: 53883-EUB	EPA Receipt Date: 4/11/13

	Items for Review	Yes	No	N/A*
1	**Application Form** (EPA Form 8570-1) signed & complete includi type			
2	**Confidential Statement of Formula** all bo dated (EPA Form 8570-4)			
	a) All inerts, including fragrances, approved uses (see Footnote A)			
3	**Certification with Respect to Citation of Data** completed and signed (N/A if 100% repack)			
	Certificate and data matrix consistent			
	If applicant is relying on data that are compensable, i to pay statement included. (see Footnote B)			
	If applicable, is there a letter of Authorization for exclus use only.			
4	**Formulator's Exemption Statement** (EPA Form 8570-27) completed and signed (N/A if source is unregistered or applicant owns the technical)	X		
5	**Data Matrix** (EPA Form 8570-35) both internal and external copies (PR 98-5) completed and signed (N/A if 100% repack)	X		
	a) Selective Method (Fee category experts use) — yes: + / no:			
	b) Cite-All (Fee category experts use) — yes: / no:			
	c) Applicant owns all data (Fee category experts use) — yes: / no:			
6	**5 Copies of Label (Electronic labels on CD are encouraged and guidance is available)**	X		
7	**Is the data package consistent with PR Notice 86-5**	X		
8	**Notice of Filing included with petitions**			X

THESE ARE NEW STUDIES DONE ON SUBJECT PRODUCT - NOT SIM CLINIC - SEND FOR FULL REVIEW - MC

9	**If applicable for conventional applications, <u>reduced risk rationale</u>**			X
10	**<u>Required Data</u> and/or data waivers. See Footnote C.**			
	a) List study (or studies) not included with application			

Comments:

* Inerts approved for non-food use

* Passed 11-3 review, MRID 490 993

* Package was missing Certification form - registrant provided the missing form on 1/16/13

* N/A – Not Applicable

Footnotes

A. During the 21 day initial content review, all CSFs will be reviewed to determine whether all inerts listed, including fragrances, are approved for the proposed uses or have an application pending with the Agency. If an unapproved inert with no application pending with the Agency is identified, the applicant must either 1) resolve the inert issue by, for example, removing the inert, substituting it with an approved inert, submitting documentation that EPA approved the inert for the proposed pesticidal uses, correcting mistakes on the CSF, etc. or 2) provide the data to support OPP approval of the inert or 3) withdraw the application. Removing or substituting an inert ingredient will require a new CSF and may require submission of data. All information, forms, data and documentation resolving the inert issue must have been received by the Agency or the application withdrawn within the 21 day period, otherwise, the Agency will reject the application as described below.

To successfully complete this aspect of the 21 day initial content screen, applicants are **strongly encouraged** to verify that all inert ingredients have been approved for the application's uses or have an application pending with the Agency **even if a product is currently registered** by consulting the inert Web site and if the inert is not approved nor has an application pending with the Agency, to **obtain the necessary inert approval prior to submitting an application to register a pesticide product containing that inert ingredient.** Some inert ingredients are no longer approved for food uses or certain types of uses. The name and/or CAS number on a CSF must match the name and CAS number on this web site. Simple typographical errors in the name or CAS number have resulted in processing delays.

If an inert is not listed on the inert ingredient web site and the applicant believes that the inert has been approved, the applicant should contact the Inert Ingredient Assessment Branch (IIAB) at inertsbranch@epa.gov and resolve the issue. Copies of the correspondence with IIAB resolving the issue should accompany the application. All new inerts except PIP inerts are reviewed by IIAB. The IIAB should also be contacted for any questions on what supporting data needs to be submitted for and the Agency's inert review process. Questions on PIP inerts should be directed to the Chief of Microbial Pesticides Branch.

When a brand, trade, or proprietary name of an inert ingredient is listed on a CSF, additional information such as an alternate name of the inert, CAS number or other information must also be included to enable the Agency to determine if it has been approved. Each component of an inert mixture (including a fragrance) must be identified. In some cases, the supplier of the mixture or fragrance may need to provide this information to the Agency. Prior to the Agency's receipt of an application, applicants must arrange with a proprietary mixture or fragrance supplier to provide the component information to the Agency or promptly upon EPA's request. If the inert ingredients in a proprietary blend (including fragrances) cannot or are not identified or provided within the 21-day content review period, the Agency will reject the application.

During the 21 day content review, applicants should submit information to the individual identified by the Agency when the applicant is informed of an unapproved inert.

Unapproved Inerts Identified on CSFs

All applications except conventional new products and PIPs

Once an unapproved inert is identified on a CSF, the Agency will contact the applicant with the following options:

1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the inert's identity or CAS number, providing documentation that the inert has been approved, or removing the unapproved inert from the CSF or replacing it with one that is approved for the application's uses; or

2. Provide the required information necessary to identify an inert approval application that is pending with the Agency; or

3. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert. If this option is selected and implemented, the Agency may request an extension in the PRIA decision review timeframe to accommodate the inert review/approval process;

4. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of these options is selected and implemented by the applicant within the 21 day content review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the full fee of the category identified.

Conventional New Product Applications

When the Registration Division identifies an unapproved inert on a CSF with an application for a new product that the applicant has not identified as requiring an inert approval (R300 or R301), it will contact the applicant with the following options:

1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the inert's identity or CAS number, providing documentation that the inert has been approved, or removing the unapproved inert from the CSF or replacing it with one that is approved for the application's uses; or

2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert, including any required petition to establish or amend a tolerance or exemption from a tolerance. (This option may change the PRIA category for the application, which could require a longer decision review time and a larger fee. If additional fees are due, they must be received by the Agency within the 21 day content review period.)

3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of the above options is selected and implemented during the 21-day content-review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the appropriate fee for the new product-inert approval category.

PIP Applications

When the Biopesticide and Pollution Prevention Division identifies an unapproved inert on a PIP CSF and a request to approve the inert does not accompany the application, it will contact the applicant with the following options:

1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the spelling or name of the inert to that in 40 CFR 174, or providing documentation that the inert has been approved; or

2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert. If an inert ingredient tolerance exemption petition is required, the petition must be received by the Agency and the B903 fee paid within the 21 day period. If this option is selected and implemented, the Agency will discuss harmonizing the timeframe for both actions.

3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of the above options is selected and implemented during the 21 day content review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the fee.

B. A policy on documentation of offers to pay is still being developed, however, for a me-too or fast track (similar/identical) new product, R300 or A530, an application without the necessary authorizations of offers to pay will be placed into either R301 or A531. The Agency recommends that authorizations of offers to pay be submitted with other PRIA applications to avoid delays in the Agency's decision.

C. Biopesticide applicants are advised to contact the Agency and discuss study waivers prior to submitting their application to the Agency. Documentation of such discussions should be submitted with the study waiver.

Script for Rejection Phone calls

Contact Name: Anne Turnbough
Phone #: 281-892-3532
Email: aturnbough@ControlSolutionsInc.com

First Call/Initials:	**Second Call/Initials:**
Date: 4/16/13	**Date:**
Time: 10:05 AM	**Time:**

This is Jennifer Drobish **, EPA contractor.**

I'm calling regarding your submission in support of
53883-GUG Azoxystrobin 50WG .

We have found the following deficiencies regarding:
PR Notice 2011-3: Yes or No
Volume/Study Title:

Volume/Study Title:

Volume/Study Title:

Additional volumes continued on back of page: Yes or No

Application Package: Yes or No
Certification missing (EPA form 8570-34)

These deficiencies have been approved by EPA.
The corrections can be faxed to 703-305-5060/Attn: _____.

Second Call/Email:
If we do not receive the corrections by _____, we will process your submission, accordingly. Please direct all future calls and correspondence to the appropriate EPA Risk Manager.

Drobish, Jennifer

From: Bert Volger [bertvolger@comcast.net]
Sent: Tuesday, April 16, 2013 11:21 AM
To: Drobish, Jennifer
Cc: Anne Turnbough
Subject: FW: Application for Registration of Azoxystrobin 50WG (EPA Reg #53883-GUG)
Attachments: 130408 Azoxystrobin 50WG Certification -Citation of data (8570-34).pdf

Hi Jennifer,

I am responding to your request for the missing EPA Form 8570-34, see attached.

Sorry for the inconvenience this has caused.

Kind regards,
Bert

Consultant for CSI
c/o Ceres International LLC
1087 Heartsease Drive
West Chester, PA 19382
Ph. 610-793-3222
bertvolger@ceresinternational.com

From: Drobish, Jennifer [mailto:drobish.jennifer@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 16, 2013 9:07 AM
To: Anne Turnbough
Cc: Ashe, Anthony
Subject: Application for Registration of Azoxystrobin 50WG (EPA Reg #53883-GUG)

Dear Ms Turnbough,

This is Jennifer Drobish, EPA contractor. I'm writing in regards to your submission in support of the subject application. The Certification with Respect to Citation of Data (EPA form 8570-34) is missing. The missing form can either be faxed to me at 703-305-5060/Attn: Jennifer Drobish or emailed to me at this address. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Jennifer Drobish
INDUS Contractor
703-305-1671

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 12, 2013

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

PLEASE RETURN A COPY OF THIS LETTER WITH PAYMENT
Or Pay On-Line at www.Pay.Gov (See Below for Details)

OPP Decision Number: D-477523
EPA File Symbol or Registration Number: 53883-GUG
Product Name: AZOXYSTROBIN
EPA Receipt Date: 11-Apr-2013
EPA Company Number: 53883
Company Name: CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.

ANNE TURNBOUGH, PH.D.
CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.
5903 GENOA-RED BLUFF ROAD
PASADENA, TX 77507-1041

SUBJECT: Receipt of Registration Application Subject to Registration Service Fee

Dear Registrant:

The Office of Pesticide Programs has received your application for registration. If you submitted data with this application, the results of the PRN-2011-3 screen will be communicated separately. During the administrative screen, the Office of Pesticide Programs has determined that this Action is subject to a Pesticide Registration Service Fee as defined in the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act.

This action has been identified as action code R310:
NEW END-USE OR MANUFACTURING USE PRODUCT WITH REGISTERED SOURCE(S) OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S);INCLUDES PRODUCTS CONTAINING TWO OR MORE REGISTERED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS PREVIOUSLY COMBINED IN OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS;REQUIRES REVIEW OF DATA PACKAGE WITHIN RD ONLY;INCLUDES DATA AND/OR WAIVERS OF DATA FOR ONLY:;PRODUCT CHEMISTRY;ACUTE TOXICITY;PUBLIC HEALTH PEST EFFICACY);CHILD RESISTANT PACKAGING;

Please remit payment in the amount of $3,087 (fee for PRIA action code R310 is $4,807 minus payment of $1,720) within 14 days to:

By USPS:
USEPA Washington Finance Center
Pesticide Registration Service Fee
PO Box 979074
St. Louis, MO 63197-9000

Fee for Service

{9335274~

This package includes the following

- ◉ New Registration
- ○ Amendment

☑ Studies? ☐ Fee Waiver?

☐ volpay % Reduction: ___

for Division

- ○ AD
- ○ BPPD
- ◉ RD

Risk Mgr. 20

Receipt No. S- 933527

EPA File Symbol/Reg. No. 53883-GUG

Pin-Punch Date: 4/11/2013

☐ This item is NOT subject to FFS action.

Action Code:

Requested: R801

Granted: R310

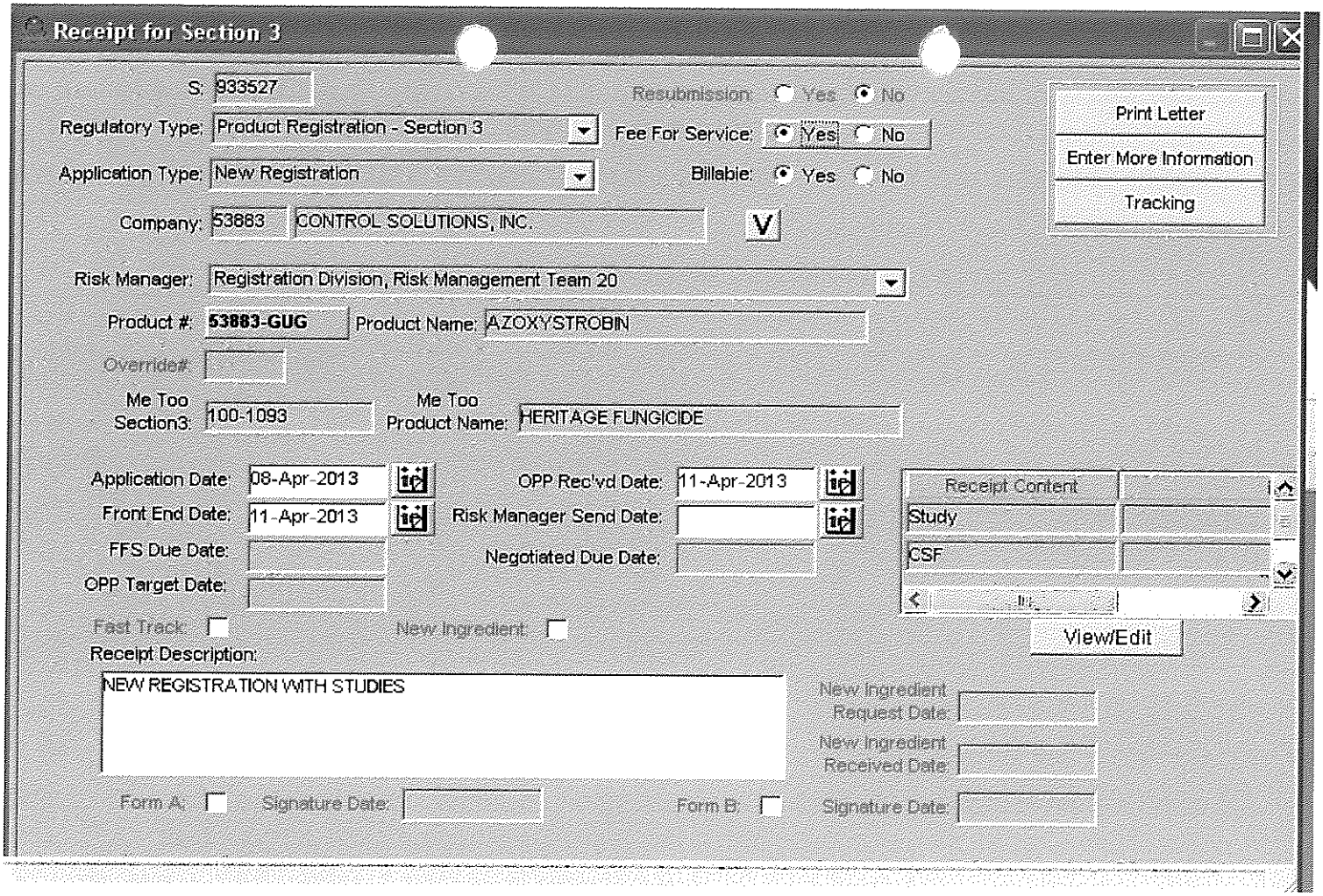
Amount Due: $ 4807.00

Parent/Child Decisions:

☒ Inert Cleared for Intended Use ☒ Uncleared Inert in Product

Reviewer: [signature] Date: 4/12/13

Remarks:


Receipt for Section 3
S: 933527
Resubmission: Yes No
Regulatory Type: Product Registration - Section 3
Fee For Service: Yes No
Application Type: New Registration
Billable: Yes No
Company: 53883 CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Print Letter
Enter More Information
Tracking
Risk Manager: Registration Division, Risk Management Team 20
Product #: 53883-GUG
Product Name: AZOXYSTROBIN
Override#:
Me Too Section3: 100-1093
Me Too Product Name: HERITAGE FUNGICIDE
Application Date: 08-Apr-2013
OPP Rec'vd Date: 11-Apr-2013
Front End Date: 11-Apr-2013
Risk Manager Send Date:
FFS Due Date:
Negotiated Due Date:
OPP Target Date:
Receipt Content
Study
CSF
Fast Track:
New Ingredient:
View/Edit
Receipt Description:
NEW REGISTRATION WITH STUDIES
New Ingredient Request Date:
New Ingredient Received Date:
Form A:
Signature Date:
Form B:
Signature Date:

Original Message-----
From: paygovadmin@mail.doc.twai.gov [mailto:paygovadmin@mail.doc.twai.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 08, 2013 1:52 PM
To: Shannon Cooley
Subject: Pay.gov Payment Confirmation: PRIA Service Fees

Your payment has been submitted to Pay.gov and the details are below. If you have any questions regarding this payment, please contact Pay.gov Customer Service by phone at (800) 624-1373 or by email at pay.gov.clev@clev.frb.org.

Application Name: PRIA Service Fees
Pay.gov Tracking ID: 25A8O2S8
Agency Tracking ID: 74432908169
Transaction Type: Sale
Transaction Date: Apr 8, 2013 2:51:53 PM

Account Holder Name: Anne Turnbough
Transaction Amount: $1,720.00
Billing Address: 5903 Genoa Red Bluff
City: Pasadena
State/Province: TX
Zip/Postal Code: 77507
Country: USA
Card Type: MasterCard
Card Number: **********4005

Decision Number:
Registration Number:
Company Name: Control Solutions, Inc.
Company Number: 53883
Action Code: R301

THIS IS AN AUTOMATED MESSAGE. PLEASE DO NOT REPLY.

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060.

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460-0001

■ **Registration**
☐ **Amendment**
☐ **Other**

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
Control Solutions, Inc. /53883-xxx	Cynthia Giles-Parker	■ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/ Product (Name)	PM #	
Azoxystrobin 50WG	20	

5. Name and Address of Applicant (*Include ZIP Code*)
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041
☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i) my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. 100-1093
Product Name: Heritage Fungicide

Section – II

☐ Amendment – Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ Notification – Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
■ Other – Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
Application for new end-use product registration containing an existing, registered active ingredient ([redacted]); similar to an existing registered product (Heritage Fungicide, EPA Reg.No.100-1093). Submission of PC, and Acute Toxicity data in support of this application.
FEE CATEGORY: R301: New end-use product; requires review of data package within RD; includes reviews and/or waivers of data for only; Product Chemistry and/or Acute Toxicity; selective data citation; 4 months review process.
FEE DUE: $ 1,720.-
EMAIL: bertvolger@comcast.net

Section – III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging		Water Soluble Packaging		2. Type of Container
☐ Yes*	☐ Yes		☐ Yes		☐ Metal
■ No	■ No		■ No		■ Plastic
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging Wt.	No. Per Container	If "Yes" Packaging Wt.	No. Per Container	☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify): _____

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
■ Label ☐ Container	1 pint to 1 gallon	■ On Label ☐ On Labeling Accompanying Product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Stenciled ☐ Paper glued ■ Other Printed; Self-adhesive

Section - IV

1. **Contact Point** (***Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application).***

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Anne Turnbough, Ph.D.	Director, Regulatory Affairs	281.892.2532 aturnbough@controlsolutionsinc.com

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
Anne M Turnbough	Director, Regulatory Affairs	
4. Typed Name	5. Date	
Anne Turnbough, Ph.D.	4-08-2013	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

Product ingredient source information may be entitled to confidential treatment

Pages 205-207 Claimed confidential by submitter

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SUBMITTED STUDIES

Name and Address of Submitter: Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Rd.
Pasadena, TX 77507-1041

Product(s): Azoxystrobin 50WG

EPA Registration No: 53883-to be assigned

Purpose of Submission: Submission of data in support of the application for a new end-use formulation of existing registered sources.

Date of Submission: April 8, 2013

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
1 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Product Identity and Composition (Group A Data) Summary of Physical and Chemical Properties (Group B data)	Ceres 130402	830.1550, 830.1600, 830.1650, 830.1670, 830.1700, 830.1750, 830.1800 & 830.1900 and 830.6302 through 830.7950	
2 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Development and Validation of an analytical Method for the Determination of Azoxystrobin in the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG	Eurofins 20071255/01-PCVE	830.1800	

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
3 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Physico-chemical Properties of the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG including appearance, color, odor, pH, free acidity or alkalinity, wettability, persistant foaming, dispersibility, suspensibility, wet sieving, dry sieve analysis, dustiness, and attrition characteristics	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCFO	830.6302 through 830.7520	
4 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Oxidizing Properties (solids) of the formulation MCW 403 500 WDG	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCOP	830.6314	
5 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Flammability (solids) of the Formulation MCW 404 500 WDG	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCFS	830.6315	
6 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Explosive Properties of the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG	Siemens 20070631.01	830.6316	
7 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Physico-chemical Properties of the Formulation MCW 403 500 WDG over 2 years at 20°C (Storage Stability)	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCTY	830.6317	
8 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Pour and Tap Density of MCW 403 500 WDG	Eurofins-GAB 20071255/01-PCTD	830.7300	
9 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Oral Toxicity Study of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rats	LPT #21683	870.1100	
10 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Dermal Toxicity Study of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rats	LPT #21659	870.1200	
11 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Request for a waiver from the Registration Requirements for an Acute Inhalation Study in Rats	CSI #130328	870.1300	

Volume Number	Study Title	Laboratory, ID Number	OPPTS Guideline Reference Number	EPA MRID Number (Reserved for EPA Use)
12 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion Test of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rabbits	LPT #21662	870.2400	
13 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion Test of MCW 403 500 WDG in Rabbits	LPT #21661	870.2500	
14 of 14	**Azoxystrobin 50WG** Skin Sensitization Test of MCW 403 500 WDG in Guinea Pigs (Buehler Method)	LPT #21730	870.2600	

Form Approved OMB Nos. 2070-0060; 2070-0057; 2070-0107; 2070-0122; 2070-0164

EPA

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.25 hours per response for registration and 0.25 hours per response for reregistration and special review activities, including time for reading the instructions and completing the necessary forms. Send comments regarding burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden to: Director, Collection Strategies Division (2822T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20460. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Certification with Respect to Citation of Data

Applicant's/Registrant's Name, Address and Telephone Number	EPA Registration Number/File Symbol
Control Solutions, Inc. 5903 Genoa-Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507-1041	53883-xxx
Active Ingredient(s) and/or Representative Test Compound(s)	**Date**
Azoxystrobin	4-08-2013
General Use Pattern(s) [list all those claimed for this product using 40 CFR Part 158]	**Product Name**
Terrestrial Non-Food use sites	Azoxystrobin 50WG

NOTE: If your product is a 100% repackaging of another purchased EPA-registered product labeled for all the same uses on your label you do not need to submit this form. You must submit the Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form 8570-27).

☐ I am responding to a Data Call-In Notice and have included with this form a list of companies sent offers of compensation (the Data Matrix form should be used for this purpose).

Section I: Method of Data Support

(Check only one method)

☐ I am using the cite-all method of support and have included with this form a list of companies sent offers of compensation (the Data Matrix form should be used for this purpose).

■ I am using the selective method of support (or cite-all option under the selective method) and have included with this form a completed list of data requirements (the Data Matrix form must be used).

Section II: General Offer-to-Pay

[Required if using the cite-all method or when using the cite-all option under the selective method to satisfy one or more data requirements]

■ I hereby offer and agree to pay compensation to other persons with regard to the approval of this application to the extent required by FIFRA.

Section III: Certification

I hereby certify that this application for registration, this form for reregistration or this Data Call-In response is supported by all data submitted or cited in the application for registration, the form for reregistration or the Data Call-In response. In addition, if the cite-all option or cite-all option under the selective method is indicated in Section I, this application is supported by all data in the Agency's files that (1) concern the properties or effects of this product or an identical or substantially similar product, or one or more of the ingredients in this product; and (2) is a type of data that would be required to be submitted under the data requirements in effect on the date of approval of this application if the application sought the initial registration of a product of identical or similar composition and uses.

I certify that for each exclusive use study cited in support of this registration or reregistration that I am the original data submitter or that I have obtained the written permission of the original data submitter to cite that study.

I certify that for each study cited in support of this registration or reregistration that is not an exclusive use study, either: (a) I am the original data submitter; (b) I have obtained the permission of the original data submitter to use the study in support of this application; (c) all periods of eligibility for compensation have expired for the study; (d) the study is in the public literature; or (e) I have notified in writing the company that submitted the study and have offered: (i) to pay compensation to the extent required by Sections 3(c)(1)(F) and/or 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA; and (ii) to commence negotiations to determine the amount and terms of compensation, if any, to be paid for the use of the study.

I certify that in all instances where an offer of compensation is required, copies of all offers to pay compensation and evidence of their delivery in accordance with Sections 3(c)(1)(F) and/or 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA are available and will be submitted to the Agency upon request. Should I fail to produce such evidence to the Agency upon request I understand that the Agency may initiate action to deny, cancel or suspend the registration of my product in conformity with FIFRA.

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments to it are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

Signature	Date	Typed or Printed Name and Title
Anne M Turnbough	4-08-2013	Anne Turnbough, Ph.D. Director of Regulatory Affairs

EPA Form 8570-34 (12-2003) Electronic and Paper versions available. Submit only Paper version.

Form Approved OMB No. 2070-0060

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DATA MATRIX

Date: April 8, 2013	EPA Reg No./File Symbol: 53883-xx	Page 1 of 3
Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) 5903 Genoa Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507	Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG	

Ingredients: Azoxystrobin

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
61-1/ 830.1550	Product Identity and Composition	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
61-2/ 830.1600 & 830.1620	Beginning Materials and Manufacturing Process	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
61-3/ 830.1670	Discussion of the Formation of Impurities	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
62-1/ 830.1700	Preliminary Analysis	N/A			Not required for end-use product
62-2/ 830.1750	Certified Limits	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	See submitted CSF
62-3/ 830.1800	Enforcement Analytical Method	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
63-2/ 830.6302	Color	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
63-3/ 830.6303	Physical State	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
63-4/ 830.6304	Odor	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
63-5/ 830.7200	Melting Point	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-7/ 830.7300	Density	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application

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Applicant's/Registrant's Name & Address: Control Solutions, Inc. (CSI) 5903 Genoa Red Bluff Pasadena, TX 77507	Product: Azoxystrobin 50WG	
Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
63-8/ 830.7840	Solubility-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-9/ 830.7950	Vapor Pressure-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-10/ 830.7370	Dissociation Constant-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-11/ 830.7550	Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-12/ 830.7000	pH	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-13/ 830.6313	Stability	N/A			Not required for this end-use product
63.15/ 830.6315	Flammability/ Flash Point	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-16/ 830.6316	Explodability	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-17/ 830.6317	Storage Stability	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-18/ 830.7100	Viscosity	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-19/ 830.6319	Miscibility	N/A			Not required as this product is being diluted in water, not intended to be mixed and applied in petroleum solvents
63-20/ 830.6320	Corrosion Characteristics	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application

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Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
63-8/ 830.7840	Solubility-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-9/ 830.7950	Vapor Pressure-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-10/ 830.7370	Dissociation Constant-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-11/ 830.7550	Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient-Technical	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-12/ 830.7000	pH	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
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63.15/ 830.6315	Flammability/ Flash Point	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-16/ 830.6316	Explodability	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-17/ 830.6317	Storage Stability	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
63-18/ 830.7100	Viscosity	N/A			Not required for this end-use product.
63-19/ 830.6319	Miscibility	N/A			Not required as this product is being diluted in water, not intended to be mixed and applied in petroleum solvents
63-20/ 830.6320	Corrosion Characteristics	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application

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Ingredients: Azoxystrobin		

Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
81-1/ 870.1 t00	Acute Oral Toxicity - Rat	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
81-2/ 870.1200	Acute Dermal Toxicity-Rabbit	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
81-3/ 870.1300	Acute Inhalation Toxicity-Rat	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
81-4/ 870.2400	Primary Eye Irritation-Rabbit	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
81-5/ 870.2500	Primary Dermal Irritation-Rabbit	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
81-6/ 870.2600	Dermal Sensitization in Guinea Pigs	N/A	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application

Signature: Anne M Turnbough	Name and Title: Anne Turnbough, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs Control Solutions, Inc.	Date: April 8, 2013

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Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for end-use product
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	See submitted CSF
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	Own	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
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Guideline Reference Numbers, OPP/OPPTS	Guideline Study Name	MRID Number	Submitter	Status	Note
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			Not required for this end-use product.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
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[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Control Solutions, Inc	OWN	Submitted with subject application

Signature: Anne M Turnbough	Name and Title: Anne Tumbough, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs Control Solutions, Inc.	Date: April 8, 2013

(Master Label)

Group	11	Fungicide

AZOXYSTROBIN 50 WG

Broad Spectrum Fungicide for Control of Plant Diseases in Turf and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Azoxystrobin: methyl (2*E*)-2-(2-{[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy}phenyl) -3-methoxyacrylate*	50.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb. active ingredient per pound of product.
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Manufactured for:
Control Solutions, Inc.
5903 Genoa Red Bluff
Pasadena, TX 77507

EPA Reg. No. 53883-xxx EPA Est. No. [redacted]

NET CONTENTS: _____ Pounds

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall® International for emergency medical treatment at (866) 897-8050.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, and absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear the label-prescribed protective clothing and eyewear.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The active ingredient, azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Notify state and/or federal authorities immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to the use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Reformulation is prohibited. See elsewhere on this label for repackaging limitations.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box applies when this product is used to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns, and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, and athletic fields.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because some states may require a more restrictive re-entry interval, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated is dry.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a broad spectrum preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties and can be used for the control of many important plant diseases.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied as a foliar spray, in alternating spray programs, or in tank mixes with other registered pesticides. All applications must be made according to the use directions found on this label and the labels of tank mix products.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS AND PHYTOTOXICITY NOTICE

Attention: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees and apple fruit, as Azoxystrobin 50 WG is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Do not spray Azoxystrobin 50 WG where spray drift will reach apple trees.

Do not spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application.
Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc.
Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.
Do not use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.
Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (ECs). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions, and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)/DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Integrate Azoxystrobin 50 WG into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices that are known to reduce disease development. Consult your local authorities for additional treatment programs that are compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which include the use of disease-resistant turf varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, disease forecasting systems, etc.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a Group 11 fungicide. The mode of action is the inhibition of the Qo (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system, as well as disruption of membrane synthesis by blocking demethylation [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development can't be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for turf and its use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complimentary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies include alternating and/or tank mixing with products having different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. If no resistance recommendation is specified on number of applications is specified in the directions for use on turf, follow the recommendations in the table below.

If planned total number of fungicide applications is:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended Solo QoI Fungicide Sprays:	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI Fungicide Sprays in mixture (tank mix or formulated):	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season-long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) Fungicides. In turf where two sequential Group 11 Fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI Fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications should be no more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs in which tank mixes or premixes of QoI with mixing partners of a different modes of action are utilized, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI-containing applications should be no more than ½ (50%) of the total number of fungicide applied per season.

If a Group 11 Fungicide is applied, do not make another application with a Group 11 Fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

SPRAYING AND MIXING

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Do not apply through any type of ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions conductive to disease exist. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration.

Spray Solution Preparation

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant if suggested. If tank mixes are required, add products to the spray tank in the following order: Azoxystrobin 50 WP, then other WG or dry flowable formulations, then wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) last. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Thoroughly clean sprayers immediately after application.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or other authorities for compatibility information.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is incompatible with many fertilizers when low water volumes are used for in-furrow applications. Cold temperatures and water quality exacerbate these compatibility problems. Conduct a physical compatibility test.as described below. Do not combine Azoxystrobin 50 WG in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, follow the procedure outlined in the **Physical Compatibility Test** section of the label below.

Physical Compatibility Test: Use a suitable container (1 pint) and mix a small amount of spray solution by adding each component in the order and ratio as required for making large amounts of the tank mix solution. Stir the contents and allow them to settle for 20 minutes. Solutions that stay in suspension or can be remixed readily are considered physically compatible. Increased compatibility may result if a buffering agent is used.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

ApplicationsThrough Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system must be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. (0.0625-0.5 lb. a.i./A) Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. Ensure that the soil or potting media has adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following a drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheellines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

System Requirements

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation during the entire application period.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

TURF

Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildew, molds and rusts of turfgrass plants. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM): Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since Azoxystrobin 50 WG is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins. Do not apply more than two sequential Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications for Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG prior to disease development. Mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs. product/acre/year (3.7 oz. product/1000 square feet/year). Make applications by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG only in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at 0.2 to 0.4 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gal. of water per 1000 sq. ft. Use injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. Optimum results occur at

one inch depth. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass: Use Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section above.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: Azoxystrobin 50 WG does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with a product containing chlorothalonil or other dollar spot control fungicides. Azoxystrobin 50 WG is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions found under **SPRAYING AND MIXING** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz. product per 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum graminicola)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring *(Lycoperdon* spp., *Agrocybe pediades,* and *Bovistra plumbea)*	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.

Fusarium Patch *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot *(Pyricularia grisea)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight *(Typhula incarnata)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust *(Puccinia* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot *(Bipolaris sorokiniana)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out *(Drechslera poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch *(Limonomyses roseipellis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold *(Microdochium nivale)*	0.7 (when making a single application) 0.4 (when making two applications)	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz. or two applications of 0.4 oz. spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as a product containing chlorothalonil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe graminis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot *(Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium* spp.*)*	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10-day application

			interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread *(Laetisaria fuciformis)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight *(Sclerotium rolfsii)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot *(Leptosphaeria korrae) or (Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)* or *(Ophiosphaerella herpotricha)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is suggested. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch *(Magnaporthe poae)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae)*	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications (28 days apart) in the spring and two applications (28 days apart) in the fall.
Zoysia Patch *(Rhizoctonia solani and/or Gaeumannomyces incrustana)*	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoyiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG for control of Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray leaf spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of Azoxystrobin 50 WG to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals.	3.0 gals.	4.0 gals.
0.2 oz.	10 oz.	6.7 oz.	5 oz.

0.4 oz.	20 oz.	13.3 oz.	10 oz.
0.7 oz.	35 oz.	23.3 oz.	17.5 oz.

ORNAMENTALS

Azoxystrobin 50 WG is used for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Make applications by ground only.

Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Azoxystrobin 50 WG Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program. Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Do not use silicone-based products with Azoxystrobin 50 WG due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG at use rates of 1-4 oz./100 gallons (0.5-2 oz./50 gallons) and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage. Under most conditions and for most diseases, apply 2-4 oz./100 gallons (1-2 oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval. Under light to moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates (1-2 oz./100 gallons or 0.5-1 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days or the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 14-28 days. Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher rates (3-4 oz./100 gallons or 1.5-2 oz./50 gallons) on intervals of 7-14 days. Use of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a

"rescue" (late curative or eradicant) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Ornamental Use Precautions

- Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

Ornamental Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to apple or cherry trees (flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.
- Do not exceed 10 lbs. product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.
- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied to control soil-borne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shade house, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on an interval of 7-28 days. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation, and disease protection.

For resistance management, do not make more than three (3) sequential drench applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.
Use care before making application of Azoxystrobin 50 WG as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. Test a limited quantity of plants prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz. Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application. Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, Azoxystrobin 50 WG will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Use Rates and Remarks	
	8 oz. and larger containers (oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (*Sirococcus strobilinus*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (*Peronospora sparsa*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (*Entomosporium mespili*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella macrospora*)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf spot (*Cladosporium echinulatum*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
g. Rose Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-14 days. Apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-14 days. Azoxystrobin 50 WG on a 7-day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre/application.
h. Myrothecium leaf spot (*Myrothecium* spp.)	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (*Peronospora* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 10-28	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 10-28

	days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.	days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
k. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (*Marsonina* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1- 4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. *Erysiphe pannosa, E.* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Microsphaera azaleae*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Sphaerotheca pannosa*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (*Melampsora occidentalis*)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. *Phragmidium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
c. *Puccinia* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
d. *Gymnosporagium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum* spp., *Elsinoe* spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea*)	Apply 4-8 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.	Apply 2-4 oz. every 7-21 days. For suppression only. Do not exceed 24 oz./acre.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (*Phytophthora* spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.5-1 oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray). For directed spray applications, utilize the following rates below.		
a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 1-4 oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.5-2 oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOIL-BORNE DISEASES (Drench). See **ORNAMENTALS** section for additional drench directions.		

a. *Rhizoctonia solani*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
b. *Sclerotium rolfsii*	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. *Fusarium* spp.	Apply 0.2-0.9 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.1-0.5 oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Azoxystrobin 50 WG. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not Azoxystrobin 50 WG can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to broad-scale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants. Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied Azoxystrobin 50 WG for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to labeled application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
Abelia spp.	Abelia	2
Abies fraseri	Fraser fir	1, 4
Abies procera	Noble fir	1, 4
Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	2
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	2
Ageratum spp.	Floss Flower	3, 4
Ageratum spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
Aglaonema spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
Ajuga reptans	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
Antirrhinum spp.	Snap Dragon	2i, 3, 4
Aphelandra spp.	Zebra Plant	2
Artemisia spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
Artemisia spp.	Wormwood	2
Aster spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
Aucuba japonica	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
Begonia spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
Berberis thunbergii	Barberry	3, 4
Betula nigra	River birch	3, 4
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	2
Brassaia actinophylla	Rubber tree, Umbrella tree	2, 7
Buddleia davidii	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	2, 7a
Caladium spp.	Caladium	7
Camellia japonica	Camellia	2
Caryota urens	Sago Palm	2, 7
Catharanthus roseus	Vinca	2
Ceanothus sanguineus	Wild lilac	3
Ceanothus spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar	2, 4
Cedrus spp.	White cedar	2, 4
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	2
Chamaecyparis spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara cypress	1
Chamaedora elegans	Parlor palm	7
Chrysanthemum spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
Clethra alnifolia	Clethra, White alder	2
Cornus spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
Cornus florida	Dogwood	2b, 3

Cortaderia selloana	Pampas grass	3
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping cotoneaster	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	7c
Cyperus spp.	Cyperus	1
Delphinium spp.	Larkspur	2
Dianthus caryophyllus	Carnation	3, 4
Dianthus spp.	Pink	3, 4
Dieffenbachia spp.	Dumb Cane	2
Dietes iridiodes	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos	2
Erica dareyensis	Heather	2
Euonymus alata	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	2
Euonymus japonicus	Evergreen euonymus	2
Euphorbia spp.	Poinsettia	2a
Fatsia japonica	Japanese fatsia, Paper plant	2
Ficus spp.	Fig	2
Forsythia viridissima	Forsythia	2
Gaillardia spp.	Blanket Flower	2
Gardenia jasminoides	Gardenia	3
Geranium spp.	Cranesbill	5b
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
Hedera algeriensis	Algerian ivy	2
Hedera helix	English ivy	2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Hibiscus	2, 3
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
Hosta spp.	Hosta	2
Hydrangea macrophylla	French hydrangea	2, 3
Hydrangea spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
Ilex spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
Impatiens spp.[1]	Balsam, Impatiens[1]	2a, 7a
Iris xiphium	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
Itea virginica	Virginia willow	3, 4
Juniperus procumbens	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus scopulorum	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar	1a, 4
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
Laurus nobilis	Laurel	3
Lilium spp.	Asiatic Lily	2
Liriope muscari	Lily turf	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet alyssum	7

Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	2
Magnolia soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	2
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia	2
Malus spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2j
Nandina domestica	Nandina	2
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose bay	2
Pelargonium spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
Pennisetum alopecuroides	Grass	2
Peperomia spp.	Baby rubber plant	2, 7
Petunia spp.	Petunia	6a
Phalaris spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
Philodendron spp.	Philodendron	2
Phlox spp.	Phlox	3
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	2, 7
Phoenix roebelenii	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
Photinia glabra	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
Picea abies	Norway spruce	1
Picea glauca	White spruce	1
Picea pungens	Blue spruce	1
Pieris japonica	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
Pinus muhgo	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
Pinus nigra	Black pine	1b, 4
Pinus silvestris	Scotch pine	1
Pinus spp.	Pine	1b, 4
Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
Pittosporum spp.	Australian laurel	3,4
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange	3, 4
Plectranthus spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
Populus spp.	Aspen Tree	2
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoil	2
Primula spp.	Primrose	2
Prunus pumila	Cherry	2, 5
Prunus spp.	Flowering plum, Purple leaf plum	2, 5
Pseudotsuga spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
Pyrus calleryana	Bradford's pear	3
Quercus falcata	Red oak	2, 3
Quercus palustris	Pin oak	2, 3
Rhaphiolepsis indica	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
Rhododendron spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rhododendron spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
Rosa spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
Rosmarinus spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed susan	2
Salvia spp.	Sage	3, 4
Schlumbergera	Holiday cactus	2, 7

Sedum spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
Sempervivum spp.	Live-forever, House Leek	2
Setaria spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
Spathiphyllum floribundium	Peace lily	2, 7
Spirea bumalda	Spirea	3
Spirea japonica	Spirea	3
Syagrus romanzoffi anum	Queen palm	2
Tagetes spp.	Marigold	2a
Taxus baccata	Spreading yew	7
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	4
Thujopsis spp.	Arborvitae	2
Thymus serphyllum	Creeping thyme	2
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	4
Tsuga spp.	Hemlock	4
Verbena spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
Vinca spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
Viola spp.[1]	Viola, Pansy[1]	2
Wiegela florida	Pink wiegela	2
Yucca spp.	Yucca	7
Zinnia spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[1]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	*Abelia* spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae	*Thujopsis* spp.
Aspen Trees	*Populus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea, Glacier	*Rhododendron* spp.
Azaleas	*Rhododendron* spp.
Balsam	*Impatiens* spp.
Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Begonia (except Rieger Begonia)	*Begonia* spp.
Birch, River	*Betula nigra*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket Flower	*Gaillardia* spp.
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*

Cactus, Holiday	*Schlumbergera*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.
Cedar, Atlas	*Cedrus atlantica*
Cedar, Red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cedar, Western Red	*Thuja plicata*
Cedar, White	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Christmas Trees (see Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir)	
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Coleus	*Plectranthus* spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	*Cotoneaster adpressus*
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	*Malus* spp.
Cranesbill	*Geranium* spp.
Crapemyrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cyperus	*Cyperus* spp.
Cypress, Sawara	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, Leyland	*Chamaecyparis* spp.
Daisy, Gerber	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Daisy, Transvaal	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Pink	*Cornus* spp.
Dumbcane	*Dieffenbachia* spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	*Euonymus alata*
Euonymus, Evergreen	*Euonymus japonicus*
Evergreen, Chinese	*Aglaonema* spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	*Fatsia japonica*
Fig	*Ficus* spp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga* spp.
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Floss Flower	*Ageratum* spp.
Forsythia	*Forsythia viridissima*
Foxglove	*Digitalis* spp.
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Geranium	*Pelargonium* spp.
Grass	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	*Phalaris* spp.
Grass, Pampas	*Cortaderia selloana*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Rhaphiolepsis indica*

Heather	*Erica dareyensis*
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus moscheutos*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
Holly	*Ilex* spp.
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
House Leek	*Sempervivum* spp.
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* spp.
Hydrangea, French	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens[1]	*Impatiens* spp.[1]
Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	*Iris xiphium*
Iris, African	*Dietes iridiodes*
Iris, Butterfly	*Dietes iridiodes*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera algeriensis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, Swedish	*Plectranthus* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus procumbens*
Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Larkspur	*Delphinium* spp.
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel, Australian	*Pittosporum* spp.
Laurel, Japanese	*Aucuba japonica*
Lilac, California	*Ceanothus* spp.
Lilac, Wild	*Ceanothus sanguineus*
Lily, Asiatic	*Lilium* spp.
Lily, Peace	*Spathiphyllum floribundium*
Lily Turf	*Liriope muscari*
Live-Forever	*Sempervivum* spp.
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Mock Orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mugwort	*Artemisia* spp.
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oak, Pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, Red	*Quercus falcata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orpine	*Sedum* spp.
Palm, Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
Palm, Parlor	*Chamaedora elegans*
Palm, Queen	*Syagrus romanzoffianum*

Palm, Roebelin's	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, Sago	*Caryota urens*
Pansy[1]	*Viola* spp.[1]
Paper Plant	*Fatsia japonica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana*
Periwinkle	*Vinca* spp.
Petunia	*Petunia* spp.
Philodendron	*Philodendron* spp.
Phlox	*Phlox* spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	*Photinia glabra*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Black	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Eastern White	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, Muhgo	*Pinus muhgo*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pink	*Dianthus* spp.
Plum, Flowering	*Prunus* spp.
Plum, Purple Leaf	*Prunus* spp.
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia* spp.
Poplar	*Populus trichocarpa*
Pothos	*Epipremnum* spp.
Primrose	*Primula* spp.
Pussy's-Foot	*Ageratum* spp.
Redbud, Western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Ribbon-Grass	*Setaria* spp.
Rose of Sharon	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Rose Bay	*Nerium oleander*
Rosemary (Prostrate)	*Rosmarinus* spp.
Rubber Plant, Baby	*Peperomia* spp.
Rubber Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Sage	*Salvia* spp.
Sagebrush	*Artemisia* spp.
Snap Dragon	*Antirrhinum* spp.
Snowball	*Ceanothus* spp.
Spirea	*Spirea bumalda*
Spirea	*Spirea japonica*
Spruce, Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, White	*Picea glauca*
Starwort	*Aster* spp.
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp.
Sweet Alyssum	*Lobularia maritime*
Thyme, Creeping	*Thymus serphyllum*
Umbrella Tree	*Brassaia actinophylla*
Verbena	*Verbena* spp.

Vervain	*Verbena* spp.
Viburnum	*Viburnum* spp.
Vinca	*Catharanthus roseus*
Viola	*Viola* spp.
White Alder	*Clethora* spp.
Wiegela, Pink	*Wiegela florida*
Willow, Virginia	*Itea virginica*
Winterberry	*Ilex* spp.
Wormwood	*Artemisia* spp.
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yew, Spreading	*Taxus baccata*
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.
Zebra Plant	*Aphelandra* spp.
Zinnia	*Zinnia* spp.

[†]Do not exceed 2 oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)
Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	*seiboldii*
atrosanguinea	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
baccata	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
baccata var. *jackii*	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
baccata var. *mandshurica floribunda*	*floribunda*	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	*Spectablis*
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
coronaria	Hopa	*pumila*	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	*sargentii*	*zumi* Calocarpa

TABLE 5
Intolerant Plants[†]

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Crabapple - Flame variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	*Malus* spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	*Malus* spp.
Cherry, Flowering-Yoshino variety	*Prunus yedoensis*
Leatherleaf Fern	*Rumohra adianformis* and other species

[†]Do not apply Azoxystrobin 50 WG to these species or varieties

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

Azoxystrobin 50 WG may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

Please see the **ORNAMENTALS** section for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

For 4 oz. pack size: See **Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size** below.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz. product/A (lbs. a.i./A)	Remarks
Conifers including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (*Diplodia pinea*) Lophodermium needlecast (*Lophodermium pinastri*) Swiss needlecast (*Phaeocrytopus gaumannii*)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter. **Resistance Management:** Do not apply more than four sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*) Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) Rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum,*	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	**Integrated Pest (Disease) Management:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and

	P. tuberculatum, and other *Phragmidium* spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (*Septoria rosea*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)		placement of irrigation. **Resistance Management:** Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of Azoxystrobin 50 WG before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year. **Application Directions:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG application should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at intervals of 7-21 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at labeled rates. **Plant Safety:** Azoxystrobin 50 WG has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to ensure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tank mix Azoxystrobin 50 WG with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.
Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs product/acre/season (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).			

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart

Oz. Product/A	Lb. a.i./A	Treated Acres/Lb. Product
0.9	0.03	17.8
1.6	0.05	10.0
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.2	0.07	7.3
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.2	0.10	5.0
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.3	0.135	3.7
4.5	0.14	3.6
5.1	0.16	3.1

5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.4	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.6	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3
12.8	0.40	1.3

Azoxystrobin 50 WG Rate Conversion Chart Specifically for 4 oz. Pack Size
(For use with 4 oz. package size only)

Oz. Product/A	Oz. Product/1000 sq. ft.	Treated Acres/4 oz. Product
1.0	0.025	4.0
1.5	0.035	2.7
2.0	0.05	2.0
2.5	0.06	1.6
3.0	0.07	1.3
3.5	0.08	1.1
4.0	0.09	1.0
4.5	0.1	0.9
5.0	0.11	0.8
5.5	0.13	0.73
6.0	0.14	0.67
6.5	0.15	0.62
7.0	0.16	0.57
7.5	0.17	0.53
8.0	0.18	0.5
8.7	0.2	0.46
13.1	0.3	0.31
17.4	0.4	0.23
26.1	0.6	0.15
30.5	0.7	0.13

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, cover spill with moist sand, soil, or sawdust. Transfer to a container for disposal. Wash the spillage area with water. Washings must be prevented from entering surface water drains.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with aluminum tris only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire direction for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES,** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Control Solutions, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Control Solutions, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Control Solutions, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Control Solutions, Inc election, the replacement of product.

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